

THIRD SERIES VOL 57 NUMBER 12

OCTOBER 1950

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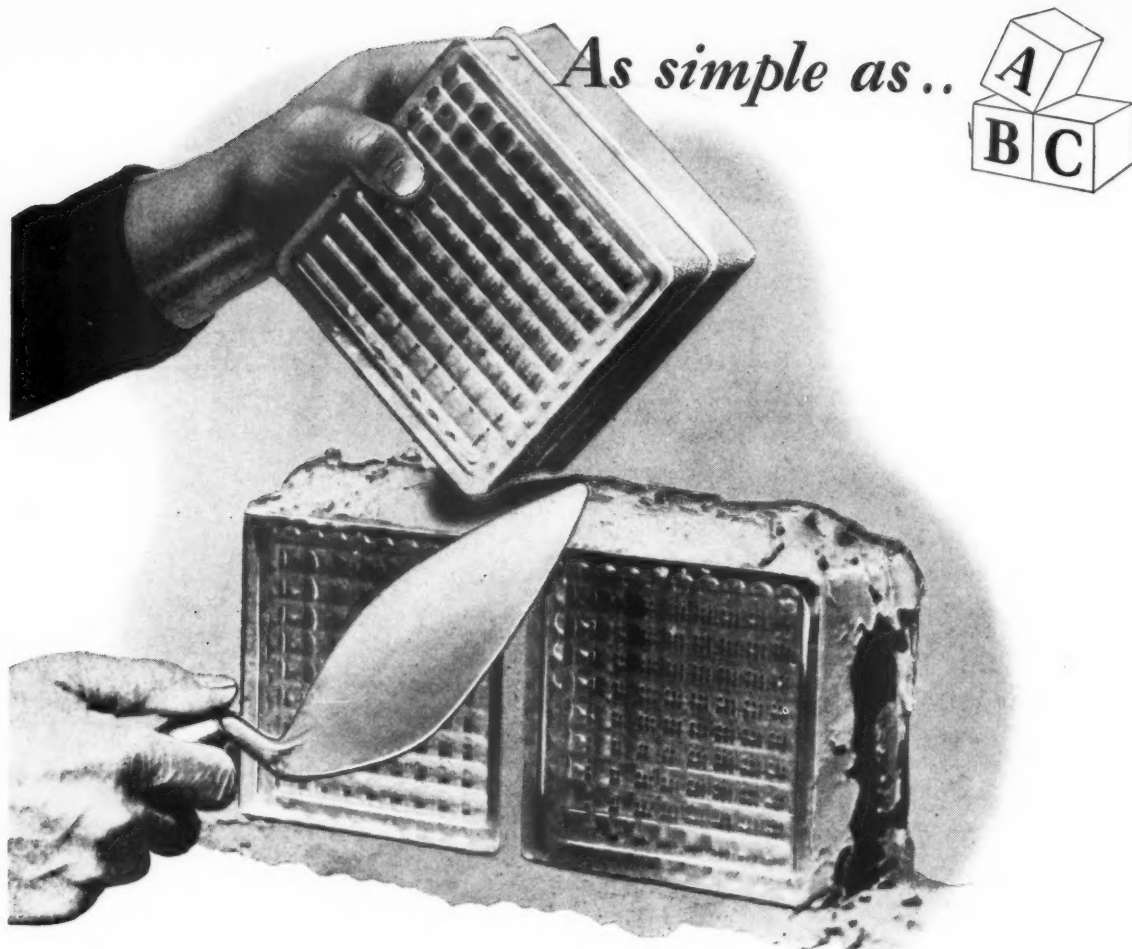
THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS



66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 • TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE



The Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome. From a photo by C. L. Boxell [A]



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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES VOL 57 NUMBER 12 : OCTOBER 1950 : 66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 : TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE

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American Working Drawings

It has been arranged to show at the Royal Institute the American working drawings which were brought back by the architect members of the recent Anglo-American Productivity Building Team. They should be of particular interest in view of the discussion which is to take place on the Team's Report on 28 November. The drawings will be on view each weekday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) from 16 to 28 November, and again from 13 to 23 December.

The Centenary of the A.B.S.

The hundredth birthday of the Architects' Benevolent Society occurs on 27 November. Since its foundation the Society has spent over £130,000 in relieving distress, and more than a hundred people are now helped every year.

To mark this important event the Society is establishing a special Centenary Appeal to raise £50,000 for building and endowing a group of cottages for A.B.S. beneficiaries unable to provide themselves with homes. This was decided on after various alternatives had been considered; the Society finds that the outstanding need of old people is independent homes in which they can live, surrounded by their own possessions, in peace and security. As the President has said in a circular letter enclosed in this JOURNAL this 'is a true architectural solution to an architectural problem. What better form could our charity take than that of houses for architects?' That the Allied Societies have been asked to forward the Centenary Appeal need not deter members from sending contributions directly to the Secretary of the A.B.S., especially those—as in London—who are not members of an Allied Society.

The Society also thinks that the occasion is a suitable one for a little celebration, particularly a celebration that will help to swell the funds. It is therefore holding a Centenary Ball at the Dorchester Hotel in London on 13 December. A notice of this ball was inserted as a loose leaf in the September JOURNAL.

Also to swell the funds a Centenary Draw is being arranged. A voluntary donation of five shillings entitles the donor to receive a numbered ticket. A draw will be made at the Ball and numerous valuable prizes will be awarded. The first prize is a refrigerator presented by Mr. Hugh Montgomery [*Hon. A.*]. Books containing 10 tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the A.B.S.

Report of the Committee on Private Practice

The Report of the Committee to consider the Present and Future of Private Architectural Practice is now being printed. A copy is to be sent to every member and Student of the Royal Institute and should be received soon after the publication of this JOURNAL. It would have been in their hands several weeks ago but for the recent dispute in the London printing trade.

Mr. G. E. Marfell

Mr. George Marfell, B.A., has relinquished his post as R.I.B.A. Public Relations Officer in order to take up market gardening in Somerset. He joined the staff of the R.I.B.A. in 1935 as exhibition secretary. The Council of the Institute were then embarking on their scheme of public architectural exhibitions which proved to be such a pronounced success up to the outbreak of war. Beginning with *Everyday Things*—which created queues in Portland Place—these pre-war exhibitions toured extensively at home and abroad, being visited in all by more than a million persons. Mr. Marfell's dynamic methods of organization and his driving personality were important factors in the continuing success of this scheme. No exhibition for which Mr. Marfell was responsible ever failed to open on time and in a finally finished state—a condition rare enough in the exhibition world.

On the outbreak of war Mr. Marfell joined the Royal Corps of Signals, in which he had been an officer cadet at Oxford. Taken prisoner early in the North African campaign, he was a prisoner for the rest of the war.

In January 1946 the Council established a separate Public Relations Department, and appointed Mr. Marfell to be head of it. In this capacity Mr. Marfell dealt with special conferences, broadcasting, the Press, foreign visitors (he speaks French, German and Italian) and numerous matters connected with outside interests as well as continuing the exhibition successes with *Building Now*, *New Schools* and *Industrial Architecture*.

We are sure that members will wish Mr. Marfell every success in his new venture, which he assures us is the realization of a lifelong ambition.

R.I.B.A. Reception for Overseas Visitors

The Informal Reception for overseas visitors, which we mentioned briefly in the September JOURNAL, was an unqualified success. The Members' Room at 66 Portland Place was filled to capacity with members of the Council and with 116 overseas guests. The latter were from the United States of America (7), Canada (3), South Africa (23), Australia (42), New Zealand (18), India (13), Ceylon (1), Malaya (4), Southern Rhodesia (2), Somaliland (2) and Tanganyika (1). Editors of the weekly architectural periodicals and senior members of the R.I.B.A. staff were also present. All guests wore coloured cards stating their names and countries on the lapels of their coats, the cards being of different colours for members of the Council, overseas guests and members of the staff. This device served as a useful form of introduction and was an important factor in the success of the evening.

Report of the Committee on Private Architectural Practice— A Message from the President, Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A.

The report of the *Committee to consider the Present and Future of Private Architectural Practice* is being sent to all members by order of the Council. This report is a comprehensive and authoritative statement on the present distribution of work in the profession and the types of architectural office that are carrying it out.

I commend it to the careful attention of every member and Student because it answers many questions that have been in all our minds in recent years, and because it must form the basis of future collective action by our Institute. It is essentially an examination of the present general position of architects; as such it defines a point from which we can advance in our work of providing the nation with a skilled, independent and properly remunerated architectural service.

The Committee was appointed by the Council in November 1948, with Sir Percy Thomas as chairman. The Council took care to make it representative of both official and private practice so that the work of the profession should be reviewed widely and not merely sectionally. The name given in the first instance to the Committee should not mislead members into thinking that the report is written mainly from the point of view of the private practitioner. That membership of the Committee included eminent official architects and that evidence was obtained from many public bodies which employ salaried architects should suffice to show that the report considers the profession as a whole and is free from sectional bias. Indeed, the Council in drawing up the terms of reference specially asked the Committee 'to consider the relationship between official and private architects, and to see if the two groups, being complementary and of one purpose architecturally, can co-operate to find a method of working directed towards the full employment of the profession in the most productive, efficient and economic way, and which will tend towards a general improvement of architectural standards.'

The Committee was at first instructed to report in six months, but soon found that a statistical survey of the profession was necessary to enable the Committee to conduct their enquiry; the Council therefore granted more time. The survey proved very well worth while, as a study of the analytical tables attached to the report will show. The success of the survey was due to the loyal response of the great majority of members and Students, and I should like to thank them on behalf of the Institute. Their replies to the questionnaire have been invaluable; without their informative replies the Committee's findings would have had to be based on conjecture and not on fact.

There is no need for me to discuss the report, because every member should read it. But there is one point I should like specially to emphasize: before the Committee was set up there were complaints of widespread distress among architects in private practice. The Committee say that from the evidence before them they are quite unable to substantiate these complaints. They find the profession to be intensely busy on the whole, though the available work is unevenly distributed. This uneven distribution results in some measure from what we all hope will be temporary restrictions in such buildings as shops, churches, theatres, offices and private houses, which normally provide a large and continuous number of commissions for private architects. Against this, the practice among local authorities of delegating official work to private architects is much more prevalent than was at first imagined. Though the present uneven distribution of work is not amenable to any simple solution, the Committee believe that there are no fundamental obstacles to the prosperity of the profession.

The present time is, of course, anything but normal and true comparisons with pre-war conditions can not be made. Moreover, prospects of the immediate future appear to indicate that restrictions on building, specially in regard to the types permitted to be built, will continue for some years yet. Building is, after all, capital expenditure which, in the long run, comes from the nation's balance of overseas trade. Capital expenditure being limited, it is the duty of all architects to make the most productive use of that which is available.

I wish specially to draw your attention to the recommendations made by the Committee. One feature of present-day practice is that it is perhaps less easy for a young architect to start on his own, than it was before the war. Greater use of the competition system, joint arrangements between older and younger firms, the extension of partnerships, profit-sharing and bonus schemes, and the setting up of group offices are all proposals aimed at overcoming the initial obstacles. I can assure members that the Council, having accepted the report, will take measures to carry out its recommendations as far as possible, though much of the remedy lies in the hands of members themselves.

It will be seen that the Committee has endorsed the Council's recommendations, made in August 1945, on the employment of the architect on public work. These recommendations set out the methods by which salaried and private architects ought to be employed in this field. In my opinion the point to be realized here is that the position of the *architect* (whether salaried or private hardly matters) needs greatly strengthening in the many large public bodies and commercial concerns which are such important features of modern life. There are far too many architects working in capacities subordinate to persons who have no architectural qualifications, resulting in frustration for the architect so situated and a relatively low standard of work. Herein lies one of our most important objectives of the future.

Members will wish me to express to Sir Percy Thomas and his Committee our thanks for their thorough and conscientious work, and for their most informative report. The Committee held 11 meetings, and members travelled from Scotland, the North of England and Wales to attend it. Sir Percy Thomas in presenting the report to the Council said he had been most impressed by the unanimity shown on practically every aspect of the problem by both private practice and official members.

I hope every member will read the report.

A. GRAHAM HENDERSON

Journal Production

During recent months production of the JOURNAL, in common with that of many other periodicals, has been seriously hindered by an industrial dispute in the London printing trade. Under great difficulties we published the September JOURNAL in an abbreviated form in the third week of October. The dispute has now been settled on terms which we hope will present no similar hindrance to production in future. Some time must elapse, however, before the clearance of the present congestion at our printers of printing work that has been held up will permit production of full sized JOURNALS on the proper dates.

R.I.B.A. Diary

TUESDAY 14 NOVEMBER 6 P.M. President's Inaugural Address, Unveiling of Portrait of Michael Waterhouse, Past President and Presentation of London Architecture Bronze Medal.

TUESDAY 21 NOVEMBER 6 P.M. A.S.B. Lecture. *Sanitary Services: Their Effect on the Planning and Design of Buildings.* F. L. BARROW, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.

Ministry of Health Housing Medal Awards

The winning designs illustrated

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, the Right Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., visited the R.I.B.A. on 27 September to present the medals and diplomas to the 35 designers of the best local authority housing schemes completed between 1945 and the end of 1949. On this and the following pages we reproduce photographs of all the winning schemes, together with a selection of site plans.

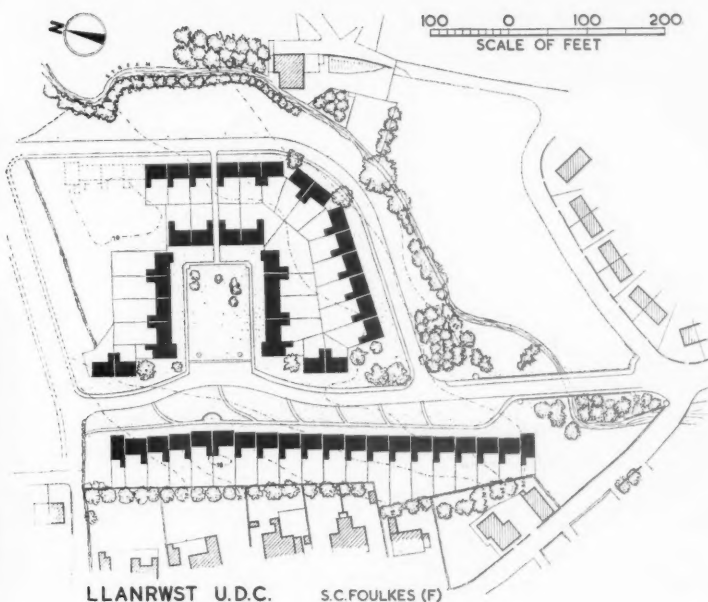
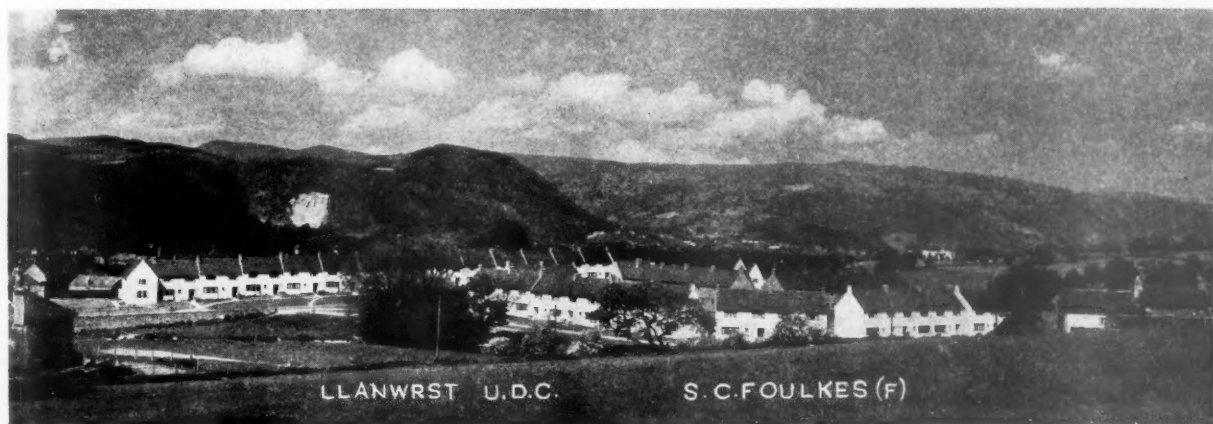
The competition was organized on a regional basis, the awards being made by local committees consisting of nominees of the R.I.B.A., the Allied Societies, local authority associations and the Ministry of Health. A total of 450 entries was received.

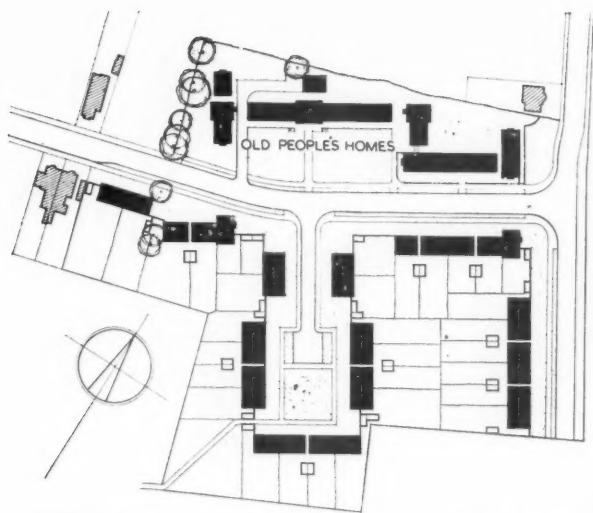
The President, R.I.B.A., Mr. A. Graham

Henderson, welcomed the Minister, who then spoke and presented the medals and diplomas. The Minister said that after having persuaded local authorities that architects ought to be employed, he had thought it his duty to encourage them to employ as good architects as possible. He had realized that the best way to promote good architecture was by visual demonstration.

Recalling his address to the R.I.B.A. Conference on Housing Layout, the Minister said he had urged that an effort should be made to get away from semi-detached villas and to institute a mixed architectural composition of terraces and even of maisonnettes and flats. He had also

strongly advocated the abolition of the forecourt wall and more bold experiment with colour washes on walls. He was pleased to note that the schemes for which awards had been made showed that these suggestions had been followed. Though he himself had had nothing to do with the selection, he was delighted to find that many of the schemes he had himself secretly selected as the best had been picked by the Awards Committees. He congratulated local authorities and architects on the growing informality of layouts. We were getting away from geometrical planning and realizing that people lived in their villages as well as in their cottages.





BANSTEAD U.D.C.

A.W. KENYON (F)



BANSTEAD U.D.C.

A.W. KENYON (F)



ALNWICK R.D.C.

REAVELL & CHILL



HOLLINGBOURN R.D.C.

A.L. FARMAN (F)



WARMINSTER & WESTBURY R.D.C.

G. BLAIR IMRIE (F)



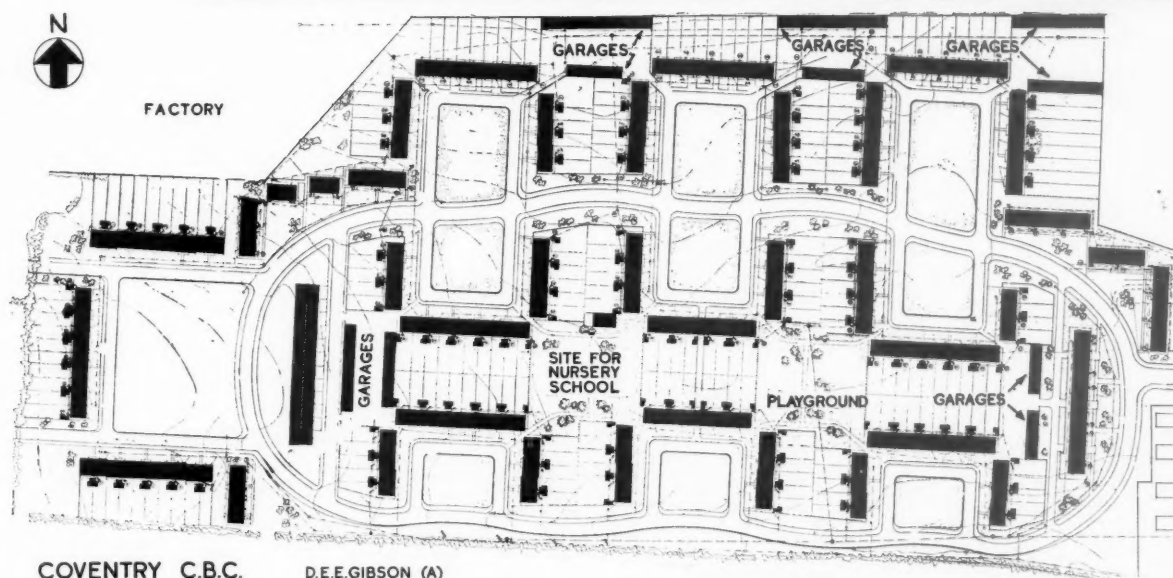
WORTHING B.C.

C. COWLES-VOYSEY (F)



DOWNHAM MARKET U.D.C.

P. C. NELL (F)





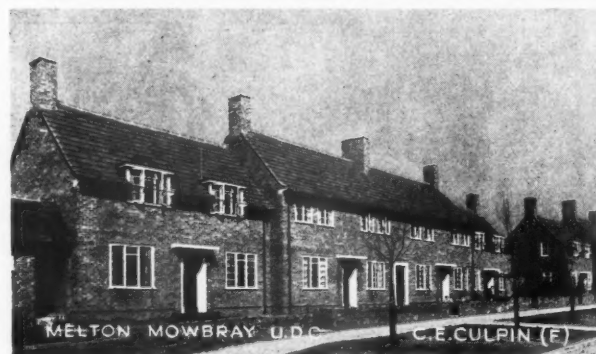
BOLLINGTON U.D.C. DOBSON CHAPMAN & B.TAYLOR (A)



BIRKENHEAD C.B.C. H.J. ROWSE (F)



LODDON R.D.C. J.A. GREEN (F)



MELTON MOWBRAY U.D.C. C.E. CULPIN (F)



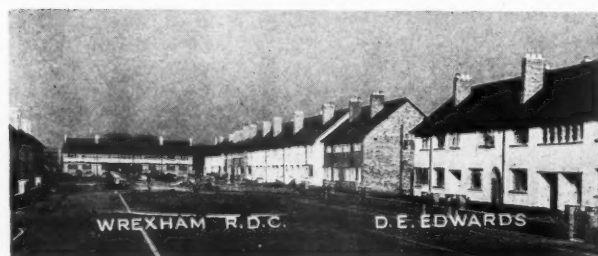
DISLEY R.D.C. W.C. YOUNG (F)



WHITBY U.D.C. E.B. NORRIS (A)



IPSWICH C.B.C. J. FOREY



WREXHAM R.D.C. D.E. EDWARDS



BRANDON & BYSKOTTLES R.D.C. F. HEOLLE



SHARDLOW R.D.C. THORPE & PARTNERS (F/A)



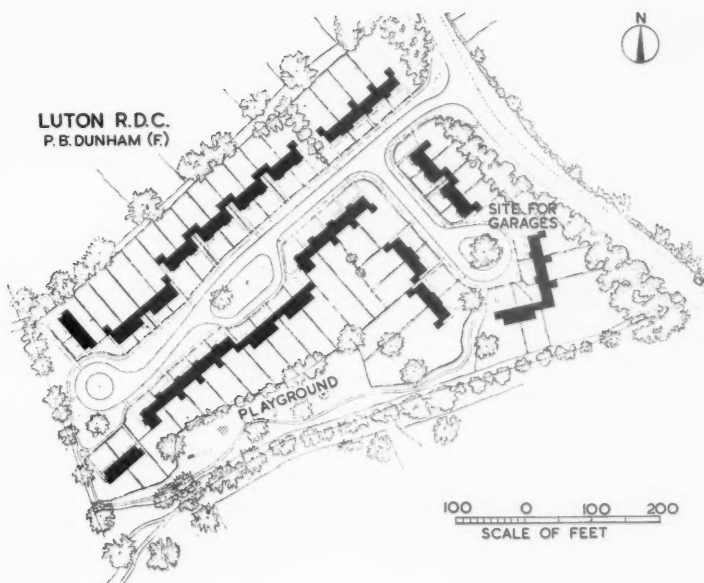
BILESDON R.D.C. C.F.M. KEAY



LUTON R.D.C. P.B. DUNHAM (F)



ST. PANCRAS M.B.C. G.R. DAWBARN (F)

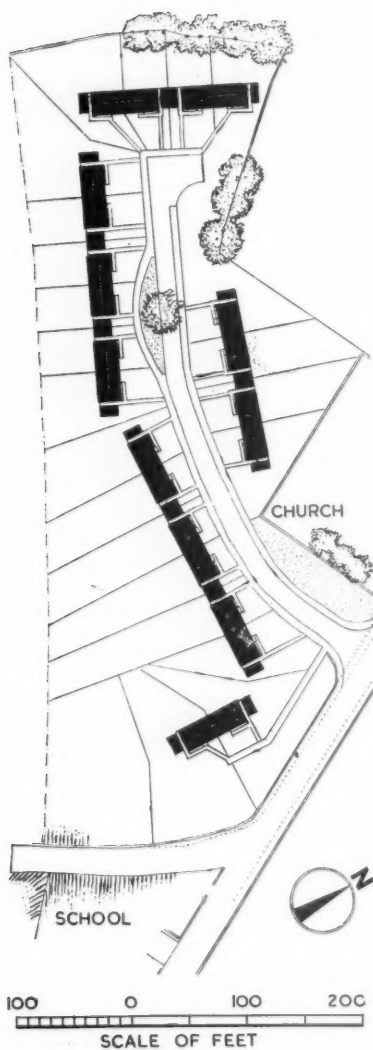




BELLINGHAM R.D.C.
W. DIXON & SON (L/L)



BEACONSFIELD U.D.C.
BURGESS, HOLDEN & WATSON (L/A)



BELLINGHAM R.D.C.
W. DIXON & SON (L/L)



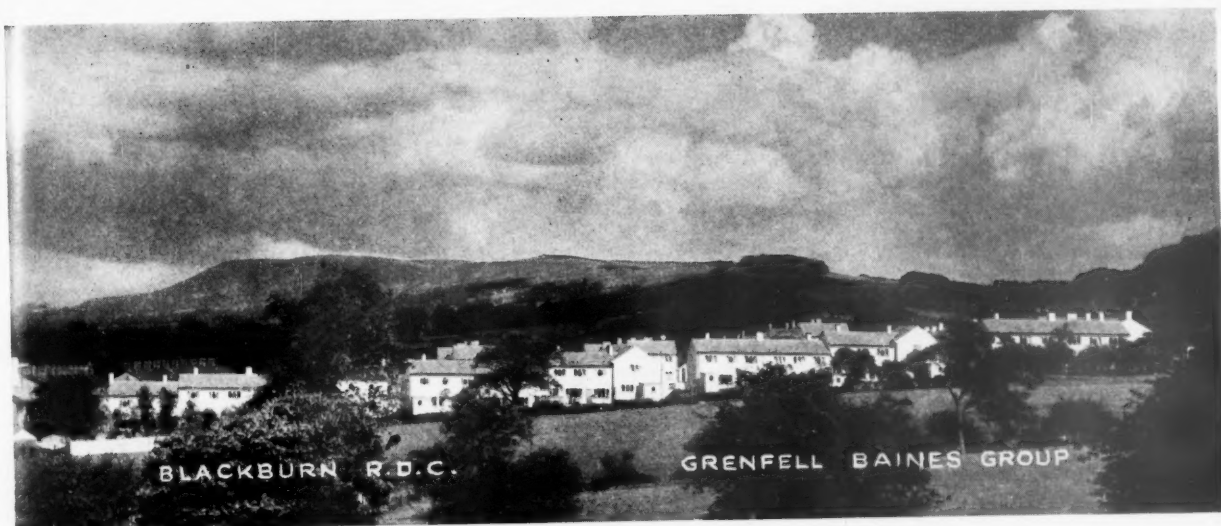
WESTBURY U.D.C.

G. BLAIR IMRIE (F)



LYDD B.C.

C. S. GULPIN



BLACKBURN R.D.C.

GRENELL BAINES GROUP



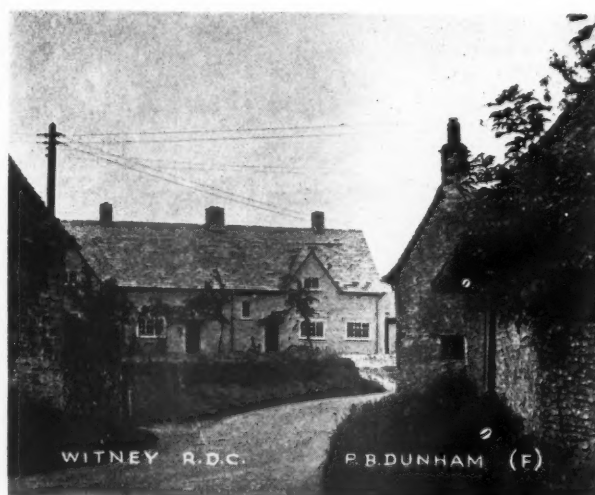
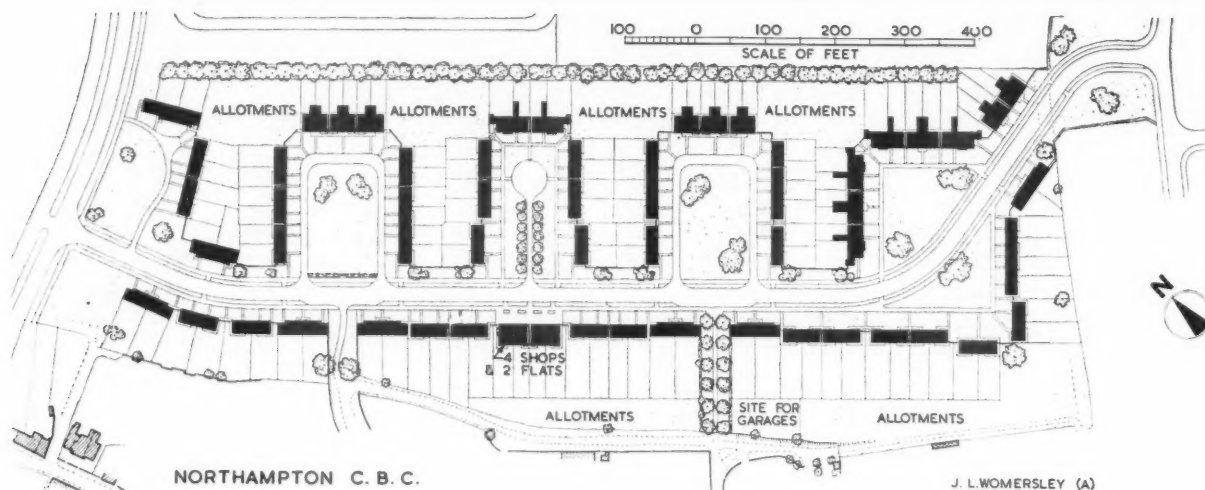
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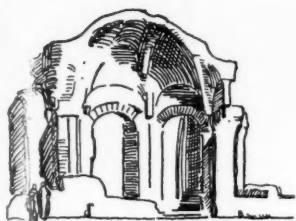


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Colour Therapy in Hospitals

By H. Anthony Clark [F]

MUCH HAS BEEN said and written on the subject of 'Colour in Industry'. A great deal of research and many experiments have been carried out with manifold objectives; to minimize accident risks, to increase efficiency and production, to improve morale and reduce absenteeism. The incentive to carry out this work in industry is probably due to the profit motive, or in nationalized industries to an attempt to make the ends justify the means. Perhaps it is because of the lack of a similar incentive that equally widespread thought and attention does not seem to have been given to the beneficial results which might possibly be achieved by careful design of colour schemes in hospitals and sanatoria.

At the end of World War II most hospitals were badly in need of repainting, both inside and out, and the work of redecorating is now proceeding as rapidly as the financial limitations imposed upon the Ministry of Health will permit. Examinations of previous colour schemes show a general and deplorable lack of imagination. Dark brown or green dadoes abound, with much too deep a 'cream' wall paint above. White, or at the best cream, ceilings and friezes are almost universal. Brown is, of course, the general colour for doors, architraves, skirtings and other woodwork.

Often the choice of colour schemes in hospitals has been left to the matron or the local house committee, with little or no expert guidance. In many cases such an arrangement is still being continued and seems likely to remain unchanged indefinitely. Surely the successes claimed as the result of good colour designs in industry warrant a thorough and more scientific investigation into the possible therapeutic value of the correct use of colour in hospitals. The results might well prove to be of inestimable benefit.

Colour schemes should always take into account two important factors—the practical and the psychological. To deal first with the practical. Cleanliness being one of the most important considerations in any hospital, it is logical to assume that light colours should be used throughout. The argument in favour of dark colours on dadoes and other surfaces, 'because they don't show the dirt and marks', is diametrically opposed to the principles of hygiene. Dirt should be shown up at once and everywhere, when it will receive early attention as a matter of necessity.

It has been found that in corridors and other places where there are dark painted dadoes, the wall surfaces quickly become severely damaged with the careless handling of stretchers and trolleys, but where the

walls are in light colours, more care is taken and the damage minimized or eliminated. The knowledge that the slightest mark will show appears to introduce a natural, almost subconscious, caution.

Colours can be helpful in affording direction. In large buildings patients and visitors can be guided by distinctive colour schemes in passages and staircases leading to different departments. Just as fire appliances are purposely coloured bright red to attract attention, so can doorways and important points and fittings be coloured to be easily recognizable and noticed, or when the contrary is desired, made unobtrusive.

In operating theatres the opinions and prejudices of surgeons vary. The most die-hard stick to all white, others prefer a pale green or blue, while a few vote for all black. White in an operating theatre certainly accords with the principles of a sterilized cleanliness, but to the surgeon engaged on a long and trying session it can be a distraction, and contribute towards mental fatigue.

Those who favour black, or very dark colours, do so because they say that it helps concentration by focusing attention on the relatively small contrasting area of bright light immediately under the operating lamp. There is a danger here, however, that such a startling contrast may over-emphasize the surgeon's concentration, and also result in rapid mental fatigue. Quiet colours, of not too light a shade, seem to be the best. Steady concentration and absence from distraction can be aided if the patient is covered with a cloth, and those attending in the theatre wear gowns of a colour to match the general scheme.

In a hospital there are two major groups of people to be considered, the patients and the medical and nursing staff. The conditions for each group differ considerably. The patients are all sick in a greater or lesser degree. The staff are well. The hospital staff may work for several years in the same environment. The patients are in the buildings only for temporary periods, varying from an hour or so, in the case of out-patients, to days, weeks and even months in the case of the more seriously ill. Many patients remain within the building and within one ward for many consecutive days and nights, while the staff, however, are continually passing in and out of various rooms, and interrupt their spells of duty by leaving the hospital for their homes and normal activities. It should not be forgotten that while the staff are in the vertical position, many patients necessarily remain in a horizontal position.

The psychological reaction of patients to hospital decorative schemes should take a certain degree of priority over that of the staff, although the latter must also be carefully considered. Sick people like cheerfulness. Cheerful colours can go far to produce the right environment. Many people come from drab homes, and their spirits need raising as much as possible. In wards, interest and variety can be achieved by painting walls in different but harmonious colours: one long and one short return wall in one colour; the other two walls in another. It may be a good idea to use a restful colour such as pale green, grey or fawn on two of the walls, with a more stimulating pink or peach on the others.

If the nursing staff can be induced to take the care and trouble to change the patients occasionally from one side of the ward to the other it would thus be possible to introduce variety of outlook for those confined to bed for long spells. Even if the patients or beds are not changed over, a change of 'colour scene' occurs whenever a person moves from lying on one side to the other. Further, a very sick patient could be placed to face the restful colour, but as recovery develops a change to face the more stimulating colour might help to accelerate convalescence.

Ceilings should always be coloured. A white, or pale cream ceiling is tiring and uninteresting to look at for any period of time. Many patients may be confined to the recumbent position, and may be forced to gaze at little else but the ceiling for a long time. A restful colour is essential for ceilings, and it will be an improvement if it is a few shades darker than the walls. Contrary to popular belief a dark ceiling does not lower the apparent height of a room. Rather is the opposite the case. Ceilings of a lighter shade than the walls tend to attract the eyes upwards, and thus impose themselves upon the consciousness. Light walls and darker ceilings hold the eyes at normal level, and obviate awareness of the latter.

In children's wards it is not uncommon to paint cartoons depicting nursery rhymes and well-known and loved figures around the walls. If similar pictures are applied to the ceiling, many a child can be induced to lie more peacefully in its cot, while its imagination, or the duty nurse, weaves stories round the characters seen above.

While on the subject of walls and ceilings it may be noted that a common error in decoration is to colour the cornice and frieze of a room to match the ceiling. This is entirely wrong. The cornice is part of the wall, and is in effect the capital or supporting member. It should, therefore,

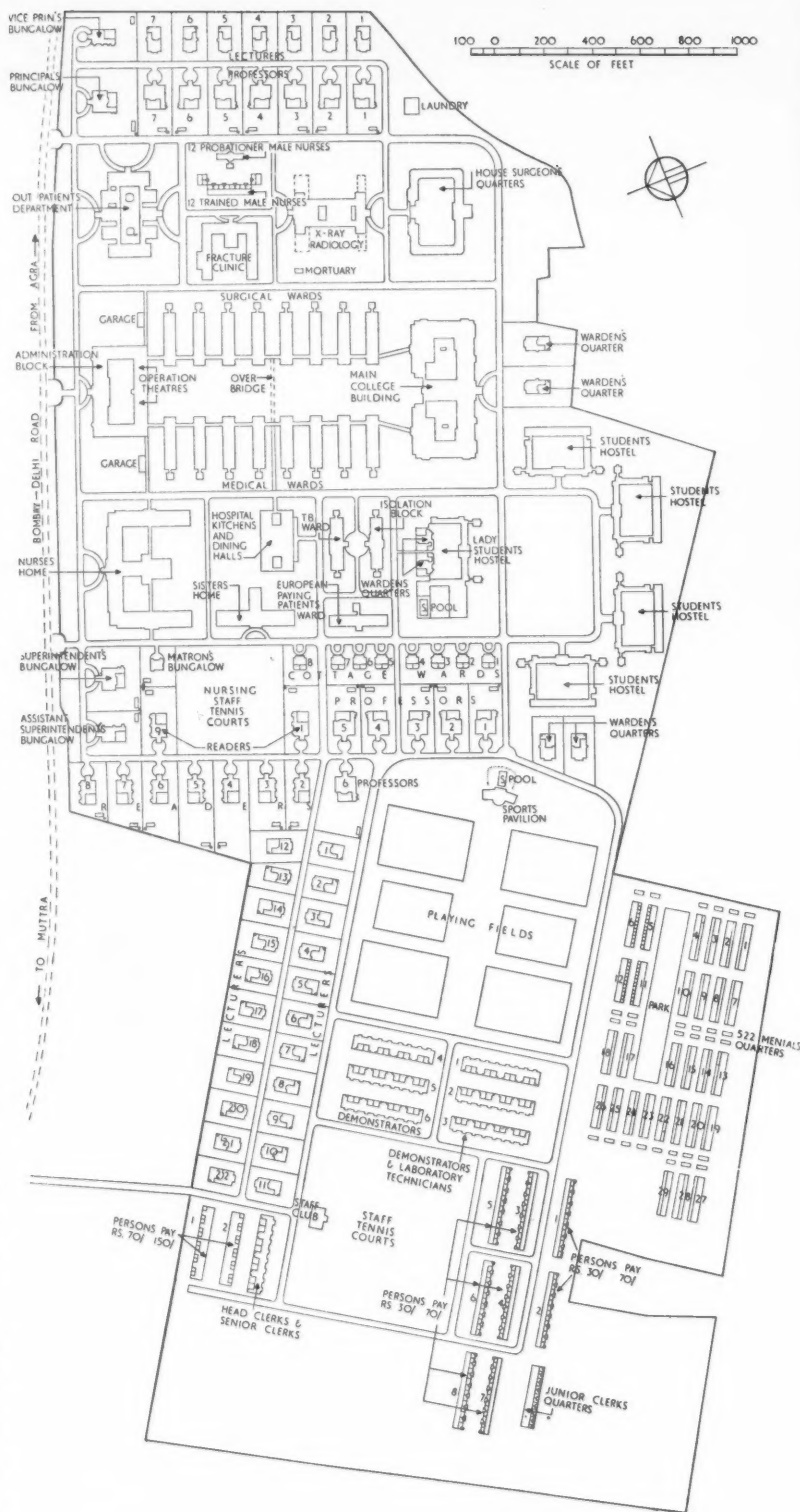
always be coloured in conjunction with the walls (except in elaborate schemes employing coloured enrichment), when the result will be far more pleasing as well as aesthetically correct. This is especially important where coloured ceilings are employed.

Whether the cornice or frieze, where such exist, shall be coloured in to match or shall vary from the main wall surface should be carefully considered with regard to the overall proportions of the room. Except in very large, high rooms, the emphasis of dado, wall and frieze, by the employment of varying colours or shades, introduces a 'fussiness' and frequently tends to make the room appear smaller, and confuse the general proportions. All furniture and fittings throughout should, of course, be decorated to harmonize with the general scheme, particular attention being given to beds, cots, radiators, bedside lockers, and so on.

Considerable prejudice may have to be overcome if such schemes are to be introduced to any degree. Too many of the medical staff will be found who consider that the choice of colours should be determined by their own particular likes and dislikes, usually of a very conservative nature. In their own quarters their preferences should certainly be indulged as much as possible. Consulting rooms, private offices, nurses' quarters and so forth are the individuals' own particular sphere. But in the public places and the wards, consideration of the patient should, and must, come first.

It has been found from experience that patients react well to the ideas outlined. Their interest is aroused, and they enjoy the colourful atmosphere in which they find themselves. On the other hand the reactions of the staff vary. Many at first quite frankly express dislike, but this is probably due to the instinctive recoil of most people when first confronted by something novel and unusual. After a while, as they become accustomed to it, they not only accept, but positively like it. This realization dawns when they begin to find that more ordinary colour schemes seem dull and uninteresting by comparison. Even if they continue to disapprove of certain colours and combinations of colours employed, against which they may have set prejudices, they find interest in the variety. So both patients and staff may benefit still further by the increased efficiency which results from some relief from the monotony of the routine duty of sisters and nurses.

To put these ideas into practice it is necessary that whenever a hospital is to be decorated, the architect should arrange a site meeting with technical representatives from the paint manufacturer and the decorating contractor, to which the principal members of the hospital staff should be invited. A brief exposition by the architect of the objectives, and an explanation as to how these can be reached, is usually all that is necessary to arouse enthusiasm and secure willing and helpful co-operation of all concerned.



Layout plan of the Agra medical college and hospital



Perspective of the scheme of which the centre is the administration building with clock tower. Behind are the medical and surgical ward blocks and, behind again, the main college building. The out-patients' department and nurses' home flank the administration building on the left and right of the main frontage respectively

New Medical College and Hospital, Agra, India

Architect: A. L. Mortimer [F]

WHAT MUST BE ONE of the largest hospital projects in the world has been recently designed by Mr. A. L. Mortimer [F], who was Consulting Architect to the Government of the United Provinces for many years before the war and who was asked to go to India again in 1946 specially to design this scheme. It is for a new medical college and hospital for 1,000 beds with numerous ancillary buildings. The scheme covers an area of about 300 acres and is situated on the main road from Agra to Delhi. The majority of the buildings are two storied, the hostels being three storied and the bungalows one storied. The construction is of brick-work in cement mortar, with the interiors and exteriors plastered. The floors and flat roofs are of reinforced concrete.

It will be seen from the plan on the opposite page that the hospital and main college building are approximately in the centre of the site, flanked on either side with ancillary buildings such as the out-patients' department, fracture clinic, X-ray radiology department, main kitchen, isolation block, TB ward, European paying patients' ward and hostels for the surgeons, nurses, sisters, lady students and wardens. Beyond that again on either side are houses for the principals, superintendents, matron, professors and lecturers, together with some cottage wards and four hostels for men students. The scheme includes tennis courts and a club

house for the professors and teaching staff, and playing fields for the students.

The administrative building with its clock tower faces the main road, and is the centre of the whole scheme. Covered corridors connect it with the long lines of surgical and medical ward blocks and with the college building. The five hostels accommodate 100 students each, 100 of whom are lady students.

The out-patients' department is placed nearest to the town of Agra and has only one entrance and exit. All sections such as casualty department, men and women's surgical and medical departments, children's section, eye clinic, dental clinic, etc. are placed in separate blocks connected by corridors, and have their separate waiting rooms for old and new patients. The nurses' home provides accommodation for 300, including staff nurses and probationers. Each staff nurse has a separate bedroom, and the probationers are two in a room. There are large recreation rooms and dining rooms. The sisters' home houses 80 sisters, and each is provided with a bedroom and a sitting room, and there is a common lounge.

The isolation ward block, TB ward block and the paying patients' block each have 24 beds. The eight cottage wards for private patients have a bedroom adjoining where the patient's relative may stay. This is a custom popular in India

as Indian patients are not happy unless a relative is near them while they are under treatment.

In addition to the bungalows for the principal members of the staff, there are thirteen for professors, eight for readers, twenty-nine for lecturers, forty quarters for house surgeons and forty-eight quarters for demonstrators and laboratory technicians, numerous quarters for clerical staff and 522 quarters for menials.

The service buildings include a large up-to-date laundry. Electricity is laid on from the Agra supply. Water is provided by a bore hole pump and storage tower. A septic tank system deals with the sewage.

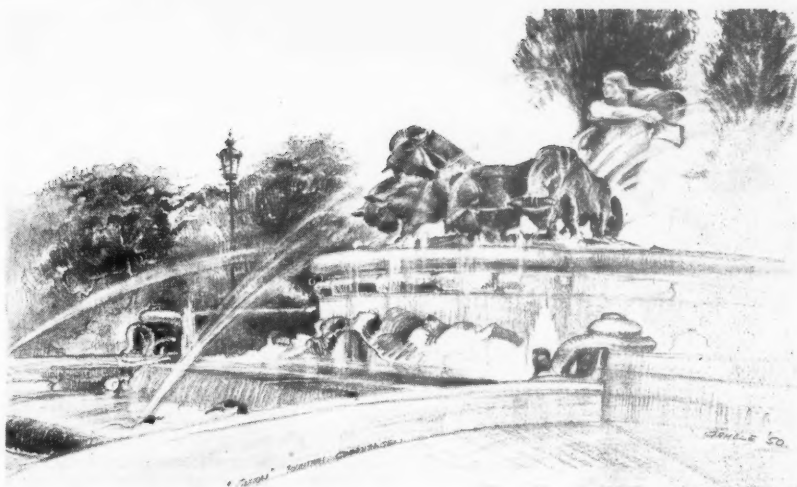
Work has begun on the pre-clinical buildings, which include the main college building, two students' hostels with wardens' quarters, several bungalows and some staff and menials' quarters. This portion will take about three years to complete, and the whole scheme about eight years. The estimated cost of the building work (exclusive of fittings and equipment) is £1,400,000.





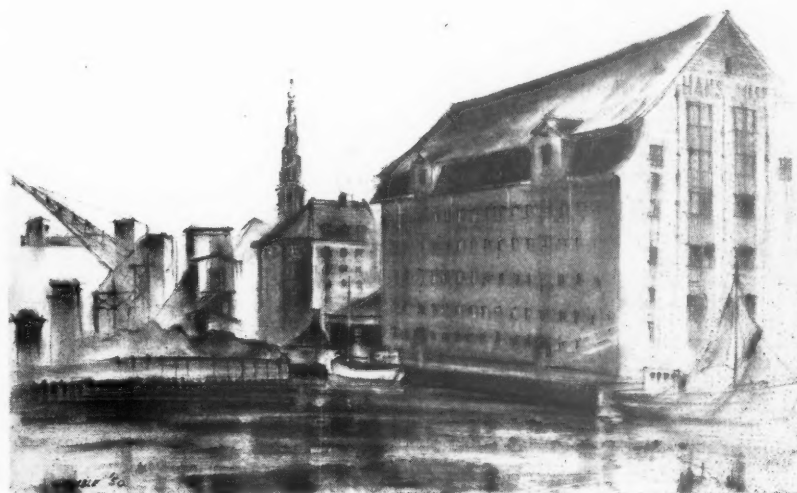
Two sketches by Mr. Gamble of the Festival of Britain South Bank site under construction





Sketching round the world

On these two pages are reproductions of sketches by Allan Gamble [4], of Sydney, Australia, made in a recent architectural tour round the world. Above is Stockholm Town Hall; on the right, the Gefion Fountain in Copenhagen, Hyde Park gates in London and warehouses on Copenhagen waterfront; below is a tea garden in San Francisco



Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialized branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts.

Telephone: Garston 2246.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Abbey 3333.

The Director, The Building Centre, 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 8641-46.

The Director, The Scottish Building Centre, 425-7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Telephone: Douglas 0372.

The Officer-in-charge, The Building Research Station Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall, near Glasgow.

Telephone: Busby 1171.

Acoustic tiles. In Dr. Paul E. Sabine's book, *Acoustics and Architecture*, he says:—'Very clearly Professor Wallace C. Sabine puts the problem of securing good acoustics largely as a matter of eliminating causes of acoustic difficulties rather than as one of improving hearing conditions by positive devices.' One means of eliminating certain such difficulties is the acoustic tile, and an example is the Unitone, made in Sweden and handled here by the Merchant Trading Company Ltd., of Columbia House, 69 Aldwych, London, W.C.2. The standard sizes are 12 in. by 12 in.; 12 in. by 24 in.; and 24 in. by 24 in. Thicknesses: $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 1 in. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tile weighs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per ft. super. A report made by the National Physical Laboratory on the sound absorption coefficients of the tile can be obtained from the Merchant Trading Company.

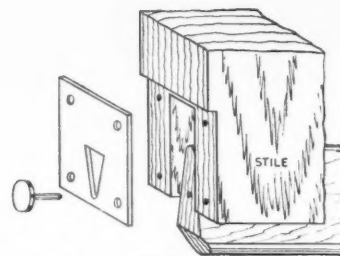
Ground Floors and Dampness. In the July 1950 issue of BUILDING TOPICS, a periodical dealing with the protection and maintenance of buildings, published by Messrs. Tretol Ltd., whose waterproofers and other products are well known, there is an article on rising dampness and floor finishes, by J. H. Waterford. The author mentions that the shortage of timber has caused ground-floor floors to be finished, in many cases, with jointless flooring or flooring tiles, and that when these are laid on solid concrete their damp resistance is of paramount importance. The author then states that with the exception of asphalt bitumen or pitchmastic, most types of jointless floor finishes—in common with concrete—are hygroscopic, and while they may prevent the penetration of moisture or water, they can not prevent rising moisture vapour. Even where non-hygroscopic tiles are used, the joints may permit this moisture vapour to rise from the sub-soil. If the floor is left uncovered this vapour will quickly evaporate on reaching the surface, but if covered with a non-breathing material, such as linoleum, the moisture vapour will condense and appear as water between the surface of the floor and the linoleum. This is a useful hint that lends additional emphasis to the need for incorporating a damp-proof membrane in the concrete floor.

Scale formation and corrosion. The budgeting of present capital expenditure against future maintenance costs is never a pleasant task, and many—perhaps most—persons rather grudge spending money on something that will save hot water pipes from getting clogged with scale, although it is an awkward and expensive business to remedy. One of the appliances for prevention of scale is the Micromet Dispenser, to be obtained from Messrs. Albright and Wilson, Ltd., of 49 Park Lane, London, W.1. It is a cylindrical fitment, one size being 10 in. high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the other 15 in. and 6 in. The chemical used is micromet, which is a form of metaphosphate, and for comparatively small hot water systems this is more convenient to use than sodium metaphosphate.

If for any reason it is not convenient to insert the dispenser in the cold water main, the micromet can be suspended in a perforated container placed in the supply tank. Messrs. Albright and Wilson issue two warnings; micromet must never be in contact with warm or hot water, as its rate of solution increases rapidly as the temperature rises, nor is it recommended for steam-raising boilers. The firm also state that medical authorities, hospitals, water engineers, and municipalities in Great Britain and America have satisfied themselves that the presence of threshold concentrations of metaphosphate in drinking water is harmless to health.

The initial charge regulates the amount of micromet that is dissolved; three to five parts per million in solution are sufficient to prevent scale, but greater amounts are required where corrosion is the problem.

A new draught-excluder. When we are sitting in front of a lighted heating appliance ventilating into a flue, the current of cold air sweeping across our feet reminds us that nature abhors a vacuum; but most people try to stop the draught by various means, including sand-filled 'sausages'. Messrs. Rowland Hill and Sons have got over the difficulty quite simply by the device illustrated in the accompanying sketch. A tapering hardwood shutter, with a rounded bottom edge, is contained in slotted end-plates by means of two pins, so



Messrs. Rowland Hill's draught-excluder

that as the door is opened the shutter is free to rise over the carpet. It will also accommodate itself to a sloping floor, so long as the slope is even. The V-shape of the slot allows the device to work on doors hung to either hand. The rise is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It will be noticed that the ends of the shutter are chamfered and this, with the normal shutting clearance, allows sufficient air to enter the room in replacement of that going up the flue. The end-plates are 2 in. high and normally $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, but can be had wider to suit thicker doors. The fittings are of mild steel finished with a rust-proof plating.

The inventors and concessionaires are Messrs. D. A. Rowland Hill and Sons, Ltd., of 93 Elthorne Road, London, N.19.

The Enemies of Timber. In the JOURNAL of last June mention was made of the British Wood Preserving Association, a non-profit-making organization who—amongst other objects—hope to persuade users of timber to have it properly treated where there is risk of decay. Much information dealing with the decay of timber is, of course, available; the subject at once suggests the Forest Products Research Laboratory and their publications, and now Messrs. Jensen and Nicholson, Ltd., of 36 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, have brought out a new and revised edition of their brochure, *The Enemies of Timber*.

No attempt, the booklet states, has been made to describe in detail the results of the exhaustive investigations carried out by research workers on the subject; the object is to help the reader to recognize the signs of fungal and insect attack on timber, and to advise him on the best methods to take for its preservation, and the booklet collects within its covers much useful information, illustrated by photographs of woodwork attacked by dry rot, cellar fungus, and mine fungus. There are also photographs of those pests the death watch, furniture, lyctus, and house longhorn beetles, the teredo, the gribble and the termite, who surely must be as much photographed as film stars, but as their backs only are seen we are spared the inevitable grin. These illustrations of wood damaged by the insects should help in identification of the attacker, as do two key-tables giving the names of the fungi, their appearance, the woods attacked by them and the appearance of the wood after attack, and similar appropriate details about the insects.

It is interesting to read that the fungi have an important part to play in nature's work; twigs and branches fall off trees and

surround them with dead wood which, if not removed, would prevent the seeds reaching the soil to produce a new generation of trees, so the fungi attack the dead wood and break it down into soil-fertilizing constituents, but in doing their job they do not distinguish between a dead limb in a forest and an equally dead piece of timber built into a house or used as a fence post. So their misguided activities have to be stopped, and one way is by using Messrs. Jenson and Nicholson's Cuprinol products, which make the wood uneatable by fungi or wood-boring insects.

Timber Development Association. The T.D.A. have issued their Constructional Research Bulletin No. 6, Determination of Working Stresses, written by Phillip O. Reece, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., Director of the Association. It begins with a few words about trees, their life story and chemical composition, with tables of strength/weight relationships and typical moisture contents for structural components in buildings. It then describes and illustrates various defects in timber and the several varieties of knots, shakes and splits. Table V gives the basic stresses for clear material under long-time service at maximum design load. In dealing with the duration of stress the bulletin says: 'Experiment has shown that the speed of testing has a very marked effect upon the apparent strength properties of timber. A timber beam loaded continuously for several years may fail under a load not much more than half that required to cause failure in a few minutes. Conversely, timber can safely withstand, for short periods of time, much higher stresses than those laid down for the permanent loading of Table V. This is a factor of the greatest importance in most timber structures, where the maximum design loads have usually to be sustained for only short periods of time at comparatively long intervals. With the exception of modulus of elasticity, the basic stresses of Table V are applicable to permanent loading, which may be taken as continuous loading for periods of from 25 to 50 years. This condition—so far as design loads are concerned—can apply to only a very small percentage of engineering structures.'

The Association announce that they are moving their headquarters to College Hill, Cannon Street, London, where they will occupy a red brick mansion of historic interest, closely associated with Dick Whittington, who lived nearby. The work of the Association has been hampered in the past by inadequate office accommodation for the headquarter's staff, and it is therefore with pleasure that everyone connected with the T.D.A. is looking forward to the move to College Hill, which they hope will take place at the end of the year.

B.S. Handbook No. 12. Water Fittings. The Ministry of Health Model Bye-laws Series XXI make reference to 26 British Standards for water fittings, and for ease of reference they have now been published in one volume. In addition to the Standards mentioned in the Bye-laws, the handbook

contains summaries of a number of related Standards. The Model Bye-laws themselves are also included. The handbook can be obtained from the B.S.I., price 25s. post free.

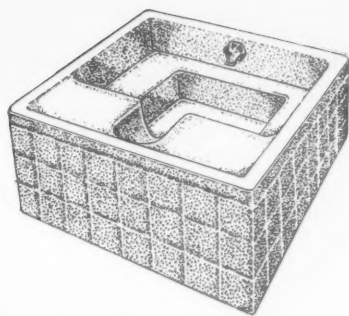
Research Laboratories. The Square Grip Reinforcement Company Limited have set up civil engineering research laboratories at Tensile Works, Windmill Hill, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. The laboratories carry out tensile and bending tests on steel and other metals; compression tests on concrete cubes and miscellaneous building products and materials; transverse tests, and tests on concrete materials.

Comparative Heating Costs. A question that is always being asked is—what are the comparative heating costs of different kinds of fuel? An accurate answer calls for detailed consideration of many points in the construction of a building, but in a booklet published by Messrs. Nu-way Heating Plants Ltd. there is some information that will help in finding a rough-and-ready answer. The calculations given are based on the calorific values of the respective fuels, assessed in terms of British thermal units, which are as follows: electricity gives 3,412 B.Th.U. per unit; gas 100,000 per therm; oil approximately 175,000 per gallon; coal approximately 12,500 per lb; and coke approximately 12,000 per lb. For ordinary purposes, 3 B.Th.U. per hour per cu. ft. are needed to maintain an internal temperature of 60 degrees F.

On the assumption that the heating plant is in operation for 30 weeks during the year, working 9 hours a day and 6 days a week, the annual heating cost for a building of 50,000 cu. ft. would approximate £297 with electricity at 1d. per unit; gas, £144 at 1s. per therm; oil, £99 at 1s. per gallon; small coal, £40 at 60s. per ton; and coke, £49 at 60s. per ton.

Ablutions in Spain. We are being exhorted to reduce the number of types of articles and components used in building, and in this we may well take a lesson from the *Spanish Sociedad Anónima de Aplicaciones Sanitarias (SADAS)*, of Madrid, who have sent the JOURNAL some pamphlets describing their 'Poliban' which, as they say in their announcement, is 'truly a hidrotherapeutic-enciclopediaic appliance for the modern home', and is 'the very and scientific solution to the problem of the daily hygiene of the human body'. That problem has at least six aspects, according to Sadas, solved respectively by the bath, the basin, the bidet, the infant's bath, the shower, and the foot-bath.

It has apparently occurred to Sadas that as the elements of this six-sided problem are the same, namely, the supply of water, the application of water to a part or the whole of the human body, and the disposal of the used water, the solution might well be found in a fitting whose shape and size would suit all those purposes; hence the Poliban which, as our illustration shows, is made with a shelf and a scooped-out recess in the front. The perineal douche is fitted in the scoop, and the waste is in the front end of the



The Poliban bath

bottom of the fitment. A shower-nozzle is not actually a part of the Poliban, but one could be fitted on the wall or ceiling, as is indicated in some delightful little drawings in the pamphlet.

The export model of the Poliban is 32 in. by 32 in. by 12½ in., and is made of enameled cast iron, and as a compact combination affair it does seem to be 'the very'.

British Standards Recently Published. B.S. 1589: 1950. *Thermal Insulating Materials, Plastic Composition, Flexible and Loose-fill.* This Standard forms one of a series for thermal insulating materials, and it applies to central heating and hot and cold water supply installations. Recommended thicknesses are given in the appendices, with information regarding the satisfactory application of the materials. The price is 2s. post free, from the British Standards Institution.

B.S. 1635: 1950. *Graphic Symbols for Fire Protection Drawings.* This Standard has been prepared at the request of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Fire Officers' Committee, Joint Fire Research Organization. The object of the Standard is to show (a) on building and block plans such features of structure and occupancy as are related to the subject of fire hazard and fire protection, together with individual items of fire protection equipment, and (b) on area plans or maps such features as are related to the subject of fire hazard and fire protection, together with such items of fire service equipment as may be or have been brought within the area at some specific time or for some specific purpose.

In the designation of floors the British, and not the American, system has been adopted, thus the floor nearest the ground level is termed 'the ground floor' and not the 'first floor'. The Standard gives examples of conventional signs to indicate various features and items of information, and a list of letter combinations and abbreviations for use on fire protection drawings. Price 3s. post free, from the B.S.I.

Random Definitions. 1 British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

1 (electrical) kilowatt (kW) = 1,000 watts = 1.34 horsepower.

1 kW hour = 3,412 B.Th.U.



Mural Paintings in a Factory Canteen





By Alan Sorrell. Architect: C. J. Epril [F]

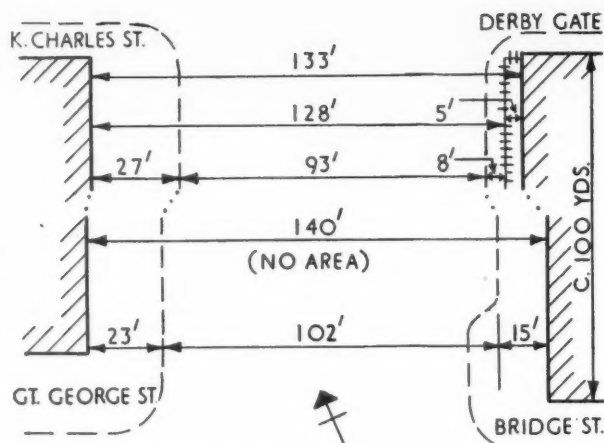


The Widest Central London Streets : A Comparison

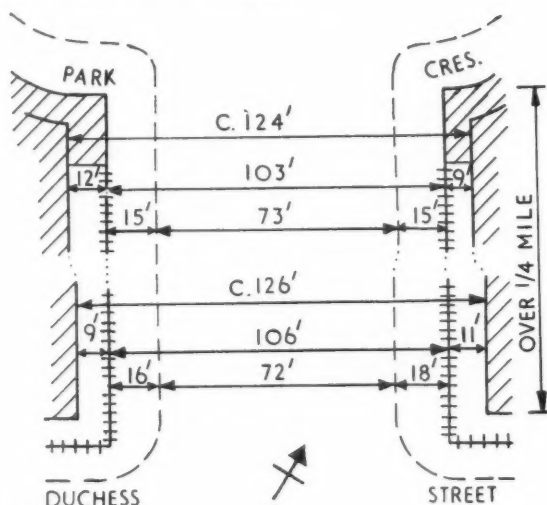
By H. V. Molesworth Roberts

ALL VISITORS TO THE R.I.B.A. and neighbouring buildings must have been struck by the beauty and spaciousness of Portland Place, and wondered whether it ever was, or still remained, the widest street in central London. Many will have been aware that it was laid out c. 1775 (Summer-son, *Georgian London*, 290; Bolton, *Works of Adam*, ii, 102-) by the brothers Adam, and others that it was reputed to be the then widest thoroughfare; 120 ft. is the width given in some guide books (e.g. Ward, Lock, in edn. (1911) p. 141). But comparisons are difficult, owing to presence or absence of basement areas and inclusion or exclusion of these and/or of foot-pavements: Kingsway, its rival, is usually given as 100 ft. (same guide, also Muirhead, *London*, p. 209, and *Short guide*, 1947, p. 94), Aldwych corresponding to it; both were laid out 1898-1905 (Muirhead, 209); designs were published in 1900 (L.C.C., *Holborn to Strand Improve-ments*), and both were opened in 1905 (Ward, Lock).

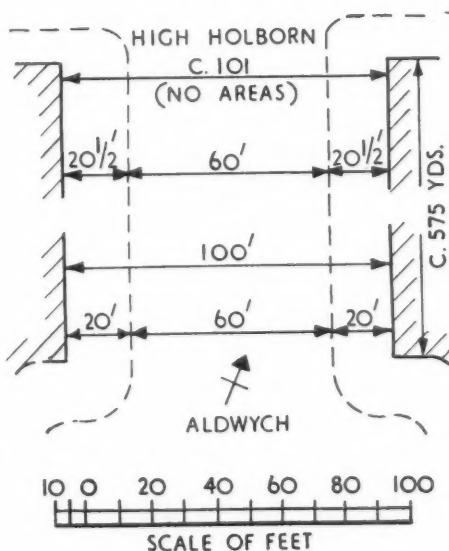
Close examination of Ordnance 5-ft. maps shows the results given in the adjoining comparative plans and sections: viz. that out of the two streets already mentioned, the '120 ft.' for Portland Place is an under-estimate of the total width *between buildings* (124-126 ft.), and the '100 ft.' for Kingsway is an exact one of the same, no areas existing here to complicate matters; thus the whole of Kingsway, with fronts of buildings, would just fit in between the railings (103-106 ft.) of Portland Place. The latter, therefore, is still pre-eminent, even without the sunk areas. An anomalous rival, however, presents itself in the southernmost stretch of Parliament Street—wholly so called by the O.S. and always so on the east, but usually 'Whitehall' on the west (Muirhead, *Short guide* 3); this results from the demolition of a block of buildings, whose site is now the west half of the roadway, and the throwing of the former King Street (now covered by the front part of the government offices) into one with it; this also produces a converging outline, not very apparent on the plans, in which north and south ends of each street are co-ordinated on centre line. Pavement widths, however, tell a different story; Kingsway's 20 ft. beats Portland Place's apparently varying widths, but



Whitehall, Parliament Street, S.W.1 (south part)



Portland Place, W.1



Kingsway, W.C.2



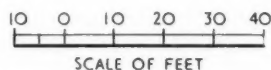
Whitehall, Parliament Street



Portland Place



Kingsway



Whitehall beats it again, though on the western side only—a strange contrast of Georgian and modern practices.

The length of Portland Place, in spite of its foreshortening effect, contributes to its

majesty, and the impression on a fine morning, as one comes from the north end, with the sun bursting over the B.B.C., is very impressive—and indeed reminiscent of Edinburgh.

Book Reviews

The Architecture of Bridges, by Elizabeth B. Mock. (New York: Museum of Modern Art.) 11 in. by 8½ in. 127 pp. incl. pls. text illus. New York: The Museum. 1949. \$5.00.

Tweed said tae Till,
'What gars ye rin sae still?'
Till said to Tweed,
'Tho' ye rin with speed
'And I rin slaw,
'Whaur ye droon ae man
'I droon twa.'

So men put thoughts into words in the days before bridges became common; now with centuries of experience behind us and with ever-growing technical resources, we seek to build them better than ever before. Yet, since roads and bridges are designed today like railways in terms of continuous streamlining, it may be possible for many a motorist scarcely to be aware that yet another river has been crossed. Still less will he pause to recall how earlier travellers faced with dismay this dangerous ford or that sly and greedy boatman.

So it was not inappropriate that the adventurous mediaeval builder of bridges, not forgetful of his own difficulties with flood and shifting sand, commonly completed the work with a shrine at midstream where passer-by or pilgrim might offer thanks for yet another safe crossing. This

seems long ago, but it may surprise some when an occasional passenger of today on one of our greatest railway bridges yet feels moved to cast a copper for the 'ferryman' into the water 150 ft. below. If then it can still be something of an adventure for the few to cross a tall bridge, it may be even a greater adventure for an architect to have the rare privilege of sharing in the design of one.

In the book under review the author makes no pretence of guiding the aspirant with technical data; the aim has been rather to present a series of carefully chosen illustrations showing how men of many countries and periods of history have found, and may yet find, in bridge building a fruitful field for imaginative design.

In old times, technical limitations enforced direct crossings at carefully selected points; the constructional methods were closely akin to those employed in all other building work and, as a consequence, there was harmony in scale between a bridge and its surroundings.

Since those days builders have taught themselves to use, first, iron, then steel, then reinforced concrete, and now light alloys; tomorrow, as the writer hints, they may begin to leap across space with the help of methods of skin construction such as are being applied to aeroplanes and ships.

The author in offering us dramatic examples of this progression rightly insists that success in bridge design depends on a vivid appreciation of the conditions in each

case, whether imposed by Nature or by the materials available. It is not enough for the designer to decide that this is to be a massive looking structure or that an attenuated one and then to frame his design to his mood; even worse, to add pylons or other kinds of ready-made furniture; and still less must he try to be consciously 'modern'. He must be thinking as would a true swordsmith of a rapier for use, not of the sort of State Sword which somehow does not look quite right, and, not least, he must preserve the human scale throughout and avoid everything which savours of brutality. In this he may be helped by the demand of the traffic expert that, perhaps, the bridge be skewed, that the roadway shall descend on a fixed gradient, or even that the whole or part of the bridge be curved on plan.

The combination of all of these at one time, quite apart from questions of abutments or of flood level, if the bridge crosses a large river, leads to complications akin to those caused by the curvatures on the Parthenon and for close and exciting collaboration on the part of all concerned with the design and construction.

The final proof of success in that collaboration lies in the harmony of the bridge with its surroundings, whether in town or country, no less than in the perfection of its simple lines.

The author has given us a delightful book of pictures, much more than a mere picture book, which will give pleasure to many and encouragement to all architects who seek to adventure in this field of design.

SIR FRANK MEARS [F]

Switzerland Builds—its native and modern architecture, by G. E. Kidder Smith. 11 in. by 8½ in. 234 pp. incl. pls. text illus. London: Architectural Press; New York and Stockholm: Albert Brunier. 1950. £2 2s.

The Swiss Exhibition of Architecture at the R.I.B.A. in 1946 opened our eyes to the fact that Switzerland had contributed a great deal to the progress of modern architecture, but up till now there has not been a book in English that adequately records this work or, perhaps more important still, the thinking behind it.

Kidder Smith's photographs have appeared from time to time in this country in the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW and ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL and one has admired them, but seeing as many as 500 in one book makes it an important work without even considering the text. As a keen photographer, perhaps I may be excused if I have a small criticism to make, namely, that if so-called 'angle shots' are used they should express the feeling of looking up or down. Photographs such as that on page 217 of the Municipal Incinerator at Basel, which is a straightforward shot printed diagonally across the page, are just fashionable stunts that one would not expect in a book of unquestionable value.

The author commences his book by analysing the traditional building types in the different parts of the country, and it is interesting to note how the use of stone and timber in these traditional buildings has

influenced present-day construction. How true were Professor Mies van der Rohe's words when he said, 'What better examples could there be for young architects? Where else could they learn such simple and true crafts than from these unknown masters?'

In Switzerland modern architecture is almost universally accepted and the author has studied and photographed a great deal of this work for inclusion in the latter part of the book. He divides it into sections on Multiple Housing, Private Houses, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Open Air Baths, Public Buildings and Industrial Architecture, each preceded by an introduction giving a brief history of the facts governing, and so producing, the buildings illustrated. Of these sections, that on churches is particularly noteworthy, as the Swiss have probably contributed more to the design of the modern church than any other nation.

It is a pity that some of the plans are printed without a scale and that some have the room names in the native language. Apart from these minor criticisms, this book is of great interest not only to the architect but to anyone interested in this delightful country.

NORMAN WESTWOOD [4]

Inside the Pub, by Maurice Gorham and H. McG. Dunnett. Drawings in colour by Gordon Cullen. 9½ in. 138 pp. incl. pls. text illus. Architectural Press. 1950. 18s.

It is good to find the special number of the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW for October last, devoted to the subject of pub interiors, now securely bound within a book cover, and who better fitted to devise the jacket for this particular publication than Osbert Lancaster? The book, whose title-page bears the whole philosophy of the pub, is in keeping with the general excellence of the publishers' previous productions.

Mr. Gorham has provided the aperitif in which he traces the evolution of the pub from the mediaeval alehouse kitchen to the modern public house, and his alluring story is illustrated by reproductions after Cruikshank, Rowlandson and others, after which Mr. Dunnett leads us to a substantial meal in which he goes on to discuss the tradition of the pub, broken and reborn. That it has been broken is without doubt, that it is in embryo let us hope. And this is the purpose of the book—to examine the pub tradition and see to what extent it may be clothed in the modern architectural idiom. In his summing-up he makes a number of suggestions, whereby he considers this object may be attained.

Mr. Dunnett's section of the book is profusely illustrated by diagrams, plans and photographs, and covers a wide range of subjects, from the origin of the bar counter to Victorian embossed glass, with a concise but clear digest of the licensing acts.

Tradition re-born is illustrated by a number of clever drawings by Gordon Cullen, which, if not vital, will at least lead the younger architects to a new endeavour, but the subtle differentiation between tradition and atmosphere should be clarified.

In his foreword, Mr. J. M. Richards,

after quoting the obvious qualities which go to provide the 'atmosphere' of a pub, suggests that it is one in which the charm of the familiar is combined with a sense of something intriguing just round the corner. Perhaps that is it—expectancy: the door is open, and the world and his wife may per-adventure enter. Perhaps it is a freedom, this will o' the wisp atmosphere, a movement, the everlasting pageantry of people, the echoes of the tread of feet and mingled voices, the pervasion of a spiritual patina clinging to the place which hold us in a spell, but the environment has to be right; the stage can but be set for the players.

Through all the changing periods of architecture, 'atmosphere' has clung to the pub, and the Victorian gin palace was as English as anything the English have evolved, and is it not this eminently English atmosphere which must be resuscitated to combat the growing spirit of the age?

FRANCIS W. B. YORKE [F]

Cambridge Planning Proposals. A report to the Town and Country Planning Committee of the Cambridgeshire County Council, by William [G.] Holford and H. Myles Wright. 2 vols. text, and maps and drawings. 12½ in. Cambridge. U.P. 1950. £1 10s. the set.

This report, which is published in two volumes, text and maps (and tables), is a serious and well documented work which studiously avoids the popular appeal which its subject might too easily suggest.

Of its authors, Mr. Myles Wright is a Cambridge graduate and has made his home in the town, so he sees the problems and the opportunities at close quarters. Professor Holford brings the wealth of his experience of great cities both in Britain and the Commonwealth to counter the individualism of this remarkable little fens-land town. His tact and judgment have impressed all.

Most people agree with the planners that Cambridge should not be allowed to become an industrial town like Oxford, though it will not be long before the restrictions become too personal for comfort.

The Dons of Cambridge University have always stood for independence and freedom of choice; though it has often happened that the same architect is chosen by many Colleges or Boards, if he tries to give some semblance of unity—some vestige of plan—as Hawksmoor did (Wilkins, Jackson, Scott, each tried to bring some order into University proposals), the disruptive forces quickly gets him down.

Cambridge Borough has prided itself on a Plan from the days when the old horse trams used to nose their way among the flying gowns on King's Parade: the great Roman road through the town was to be widened and bright new buildings would spring up, and these, being designed in Georgian brick or 'Jacobethian' stone, should be a rival to the colleges and make everyone forget the lovely real old buildings they had swept away. Widened it has been at great expense in bits and pieces (the latest and most devastating being when all one side of Bridge Street was swept away),

though there is still a bottleneck of lovely houses by Magdalene, and even the Ministry of Transport clings precariously to Trinity Street as a trunk road from the Fens to London and has given up the Backs. This 'Plan' the authors bravely set aside and claim that there must be a centre by-pass feeding an extended town centre and shopping area based mainly on the existing wasteland which belongs to the borough.

The cost of widenings and other public works in the past has been considerable, the easing to modern transport slight, and the Report is able to say frankly that much money is bound to be spent in the near future: so it must be planned and spent to give the maximum return. One-way traffic can help a lot, but it is only a temporary expedient. First, the trunk road must be brought further east, by a long-promised bridge from Chesterton, diverted out of the University 'enclave,' which can then be kept quiet to go about its own business if mainly on foot or cycle. The Backs can be speed-limited like a Royal Park. The more ambitious by-pass can be left for the present.

The report dares give little advice to the University beyond begging it to expand to the west of the river instead of fastening on every scrap of cheap vacant plot it can find: but there are a number of wise suggestions for taking traffic from the west (much of it for races or to the sea) and for a new cross-town route with the station square as its nodal point which would greatly improve the practical convenience of the town. Sensible rebuilding of the most neglected areas is proposed rather than a wider extension of the suburbs: a fair density at the centre, for the same reason: but the report is guarded over the height of buildings, while immense laboratories are piling up already, dwarfing even the expanse of Scroope Terrace.

H. C. HUGHES [F]

Architects' Year Book: 3. Jane B. Drew, Trevor Dannatt, and others, editors. 9½ in. by 7 in. 182 + (3) pp. text illus. Paul Elek. 1949. £1 15s.

Some people might question the value of this kind of book. A collection of illustrations that have mostly appeared before in architectural magazines and of rather heterogeneous articles, with two on technical subjects (district heating and pre-stressed concrete) as if added at the end, might seem a mere 'picture-book', and it might seem doubtful what kind of readers it was intended to reach. But the choice and the editing have been deliberate and consistent. The names Giedion, Markelius, Sert and Syrkus appear among the contributors, and it is as a picture-book of the modern architectural movement, as it stands today, that the book must be appreciated.

As such it is a little incomplete. There are contributions from Switzerland, Italy, South America, on town planning in Stockholm and on Danish furniture design, but nothing from France, Holland or Hungary. The Syrkus contribute an article from Warsaw, but it would have been interesting if M. Honzig, for instance, could have been heard from Prague and if there could have

been an article on the U.S.A. generally besides that on the west coast by Mr. Walter Landor. None the less one does gain general impressions of the movement today and of two rather distinct ones in particular. Of both these Mr. Maxwell Fry seems conscious in the thoughtful article which introduces the book and which could itself form the opening of a stimulating discussion.

The first impression can be summed up in Mr. Fry's opening words: 'Lack of work'. In relation to needs, accumulated and multiplied by the war, building programmes in some countries are extremely restricted. The articles on our own new towns have to be about legislation and theory, not about new towns that can be seen. Cidade dos Motores, the 'completely new city' near Rio de Janeiro, about which there is a slightly grandiloquent article, is known to be seriously held up and only proceeding in part. Yet this lack of work is not universal. On the one hand there is the U.S.A., where modern architects have a boom and Mr. Landor can describe some of them as 'swamped with work' as well as 'embarrassed by lack of opposition'. On the other there are the planned economies of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, where neighbourhood units such as that of the Syrkus are small parts of great public building programmes.

The second impression is a striking contrast of mood, which can not possibly be overlooked, between the present and the period from the rise of the movement up to the war, 'those days', as Professor Giedion says in this book, when 'we were still fired by the faith of the nineteen-twenties' . . . and 'confident that our generation was destined to bridge at last the gulf between inward and outward reality'. This faith, as Mr. Fry puts it, 'some critics and some wavering architects call in question. They feel . . . that something should have happened by now; that they have waited long. Some among them suggest even that they have waited in vain.'

Both these things are symptoms which demand keener diagnosis than they are receiving. The movement is certainly no longer young and should be mature. It is plagued by economic crisis. It has lost its early optimism though it is no longer struggling for recognition—on the contrary it is respectable and 'commercially sound'. Forced now by time to judge our movement by its actual artistic and social achievements, the claims we make (if we are to be really frank with ourselves) must be quite modest. And yet there remains a rather surprising complacency and absence of change, which are reflected in this book. No radically new trends of any consequence have appeared, little revision or departure in ideas, little controversy even, have taken place. *Criticism* enters very little into this book, and a stimulating article by Mrs. Ruth Glass calling in question some current assumptions of town planning is exceptional. Yet surely it is precisely criticism that the movement of modern architecture needs at present—self-criticism and overhaul of an aesthetic theory of which the

deficiencies are clear enough—criticism of society which still impedes, instead of demanding, architectural creation.

ANDREW BOYD [4]

Welwyn Garden City. Report of the Welwyn Garden City Development Corporation upon the outline plan prepared by Louis de Soissons. 13½ in. 42 pp. + 4 aerial photographs, 5 diags., one folded plan in pocket. Welwyn Garden City Development Corporation. 1949.

Hatfield New Town. Report of the Hatfield Development Corporation upon the outline plan prepared by Lionel Brett. 13½ in. 30 pp. 9 diags., one folded plan in pocket. Hatfield Development Corporation. 1949.

Legally, the Development Corporations appointed to plan and execute the New Towns of Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield are two separate bodies. Apart from the planners, the members and officers play a double role. Two town planners were appointed, men with different views and experience.

Louis de Soissons continues his role as architect-planner of Welwyn Garden City; and this is as it should be, for he has from the very first been responsible for the design of the most successful New Town in the country, and, so far, the best example of British town planning. *Town building* Louis de Soissons would prefer to call it, for he is a modest man and does not pretend to know the mysteries of the various planning Acts.

Lionel Brett approaches his job with humility and, so far, in a style which is likeable and understandable. He has yet to win his spurs but there is little doubt that he will do so. In many ways he has the more difficult task. Whereas de Soissons started his design on a lovely unspoiled landscape, Brett has to take into account one of the most disorderly fragments of far flung suburbia and embrace it with his plan. Again, de Soissons has been in Welwyn Garden City through all its changes of fortune and, in addition to the knowledge which comes from his experience, he has the secure feeling that the second Garden City is already a very sound social and economic unit. It is as yet far too early to say whether all the other New Towns are to be as successful. Any one of them could go wrong through over-planning and under-building. Many in responsible positions want them to be 'different', and seek the extraordinary rather than the simple, and it is the latter which will pay in human and financial terms.

For some curious reason, perhaps an inverted form of snobbery, the study of Welwyn Garden City and Letchworth is much neglected by the younger architect-planners. Yet in Welwyn Garden City alone pioneering and experiment have produced results which have strongly influenced the design of residential areas in all countries. This is not to say that the Garden Cities are perfect, as some would claim. Howard at the turn of the century foresaw that several New Towns would have to be built before many of the questions he raised were fully answered. It is merely to say that

Welwyn is the best of the New Towns because it is half built, it works, it is so obviously a better solution than suburban accretion, it is rich in interesting detail, and it pays its way!

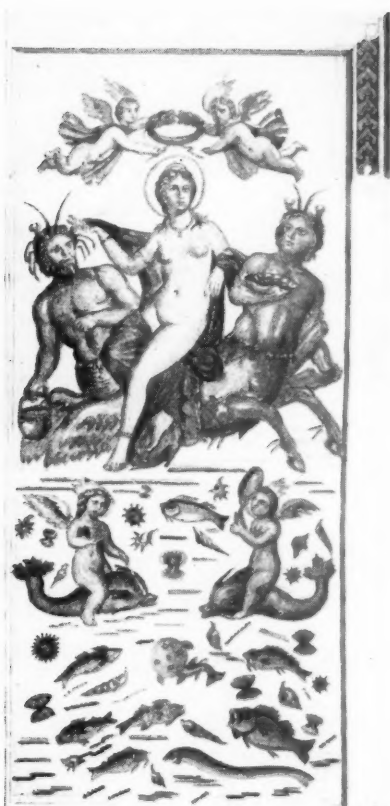
There are fashionable critics who complain about Welwyn's 'axis', its neo-Georgian architecture, the road layout, the East and West Side and the position of the Industrial area. They are usually 'pure' aesthetes who judge all buildings 'modern' if the roofs have the 'right' kind of pitch and the windows are shaped in the 'proper' way. They fail to see the importance of Welwyn as a social and architectural essay of the first magnitude. They have no way of judging it in relation to its period. In his new plan, for extension and completion, de Soissons gives them further cause to grumble, for he has introduced a new planning concept, which was already half formed in Howard's mind, the Neighbourhood Unit. For some reason it is the mode to reject this constructive idea before it has been fully tested. Yet the architect who has been designing a New Town for thirty years sees it as a new design element and a unifying social influence.

Both Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield will be completed, and in both there will be defects, for we seek perfection but build on the earth. The two towns start at different points in our effort to achieve sane town building, and they will each have a distinctive character. Lionel Brett's plan gives more than a hint of good things to come. If it has any faults it is largely because the architect has not yet had time to explore Welwyn Garden City which contains all the lessons for the keen observer. Neither plan foresees the full impact of vehicular traffic which is yet to be generated, and Lionel Brett's report suffers in places by putting forward concepts which are doubtful to say the least. He rejects the 'neighbourhood' idea yet partially adopts it (a sensible compromise in a small town) and he grasps at the Renaissance idea of a main road in a town to 'bind it more closely together, acting as the string of a necklace'. The effect of the motor car and the relation of form and function is here forgotten. If we are going to have better New Towns than Welwyn, the architects will have to think deeply, design for people and their mechanical gadgets, and budget closely.

GORDON STEPHENSON [7]

The Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. A report (26th) on . . . five years ended 31 March 1944. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Board, Atmospheric Pollution Research Committee. 9½ in. vi + 125 pp. text diags. H.M.S.O. 1949. 2s. 6d.

This important report, which roughly covers the period of the second world war, emphasizes that, although no marked and general increase of atmospheric pollution was recorded between 1939 and 1944, five years elapsed without any major attempts at improvement. Pre-war standards were by no means ideally high and reconstruction provides an opportunity that must not be neglected to renew the attack on this complex problem.



THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN was well advanced by the Spring of 1943. The First Army under General Anderson was held at Medjes el Bab, which commanded the plain of Tunis. The company to which I belonged was engaged in constructing a roadway and ford at Ghardimaieu about 30 miles to the west.

The Mosaic of Bulla Regia

By B. J. Beckes

It was by chance I heard of the ruins of a Roman city at Bulla Regia, which lay about 30 miles away, and of the mosaics uncovered by German prisoners of war there. It lay near the military crossroad, Charing Cross, north of Souk-el-Arba and near to the main ration and petrol dumps of the First Army. I obtained a three-day pass and set off by truck across the plain to Souk-el-Arba, going from Charing Cross over a rough course across the cactus-studded wastes.

The ruins of Bulla Regia lie between the two shoulders of low foothills enclosing a small valley leading from the barren mountains of the hinterland. A string of date palms traced the line of a stream through the ruins. Isolated marble columns with blocks of masonry crumbling at their base were the only indications that here had once stood a Roman city. Arab urchins tending sheep raced over the rocks, calling shrilly to one another on joining the elders, who watched with their habitual show of indifference and resignation the endeavours of the troops unloading trucks.

After searching for some time, I found the entrance where men were passing stones through a hole in the ground. Looking down I could see the marble floor of a passage, which, on scrambling down, I found led into a hall some 20 ft. square, the floor of which was decorated with small mosaic panels, apparently portraits of the owner's family, and executed in semi-precious stones. Ionic columns rose to the roof, which was roughly at ground level, the whole place having apparently been silted up by the stream. It had been

excavated in part before the war by French archæologists, and their task had been completed by the German P.O.W.

It was from this entrance hall that I saw in an adjoining room a most magnificent mosaic. This mosaic formed a panel surrounded by a border design about 1 ft. wide, the whole panel measuring 22 ft. by 8 ft. It showed Aphrodite emerging from the sea, supported on one side by a satyr holding a seashell containing figs and other fruits, and on the other side by a sea-god holding a golden pot. Below, seated astride dolphins, were two cherubs, one holding a mirror, the other a jewel casket, while around them in the water were fish and seashells of different types most realistically portrayed. The whole panel was beautifully designed and in perfect condition, showing the realism achieved in Roman Art in the period *circa* 1 B.C. Later comparison with the well-known mosaics of Pompeii showed many similarities of form and treatment, and it would seem possible they were from the same hand.

In the three days at my disposal I made a copy of the panel in colour. At the end of that time I returned to Ghardimaieu, and we were moved from there westward into the Kasserine Pass to help stem the German break through, so that I could not make another visit. Twelve months later—in Italy—I again heard of Bulla Regia, how the mosaic had been ruined by the movement of stores and hobnailed boots, and of the vandalism which had led men to gouge out the semi-precious stones used in the smaller mosaics of the hall. Such was the fate of the mosaic at Bulla Regia—a loss to art and history which can not be restored—after surviving 2,000 years.

Obituaries

George P. Sheridan [A] died in Dublin on 24 July after a brief illness, and his 87 years had been borne so lightly that few of his friends were aware he was within a short span of his ninetieth birthday.

One of a well-known Irish family, Sheridan was born at Larchfield, Co. Dublin, in 1863 and, after completing his general education, entered the architectural profession in Mr. Hargrave Bridgeford's Dublin office. Subsequent to his five years' apprenticeship, he was employed for varying periods as assistant to William Hague, J. J. O'Callaghan, Charles Geoghegan and Walter Doolin, Irish architects in considerable practice at the time. Then followed some years in London, where, in the office of W. Gwyther [F] he worked at the plans for the Bank of Scotland and Shooter's Hill Fever Hospital. On his return to Dublin, Sheridan commenced and continued in private practice, taking his nephew, Mr. Liam P. Tierney, M.R.I.A.I. [A] into partnership in 1945.

Amongst the works for which he was responsible were the Limerick Public Library, the Carnegie Libraries at Lismore and Cappoquin, and much domestic work. He designed Dawson Chambers, Dawson Street, Dublin, and the new wing to Terenure College. A commission very dear to his heart was the restoration of 'Mullaboden', Co. Kildare, for the late Lady Bryan Mahon, after its destruction during 'the troubles'.

Elected Associate, R.I.B.A., in 1895, his membership, later Fellowship, of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland dates from the following year, 1896. He occupied the presidential chair in 1923-25, since when he retained a permanent seat on the Council.

Mr. H. Allberry, F.R.I.A.I. [A] writes: 'The death of George P. Sheridan has severed one of the few remaining links that bind us in Ireland to the 19th century group of architects who, pupil-trained, seem to differ in professional temperament from the succeeding generation. Over fifty years have passed since "G.P." and I first met. He had just returned to his native Dublin from a post in London with W. Gwyther, I was newly arrived as a stranger to the city, having just completed my articles with Professor Banister Fletcher. At that time there was a mild revolt amongst the younger

architects, against what they held to be the autocratic procedure of the Irish Institute, and an effort was also being made to reconstitute the moribund Architectural Association of Ireland. In these movements Sheridan and I became closely associated, and towards their success his qualities of tact, humour and quiet determination contributed no inconsiderable share.

'He will not be remembered as one of the architectural galaxy, nor would he have wished it, for he regarded his profession not as a source of money-spinning but rather as a pleasant occupation at which, as he described it, "he loved to potter". Nevertheless, or because of this attitude, his work—mainly domestic—has a delightful freshness which might be expected from a man of Sheridan's outlook and character. Yet he could become intensely practical when occasion arose. One recalls that during his term of office as president he at once proceeded to survey the financial position of the Irish Institute and was largely instrumental in purchasing the fine Georgian House in Merrion Square and transferring thereto the headquarters of that body from the less commodious premises in South Frederick Street. This business deal, accomplished through his shrewdness and tenacity, both

enhanced the prestige of the Institute and placed its affairs on a sounder economic basis. But our memory of Sheridan will not be of things so material. It will be of a modest, kindly personality, of one who was ever ready with a jest, yet capable of exceptionally sound judgment; a man who loved his profession and rigidly maintained its standards, and whose advent at the Institute's debates and social functions was always happily acclaimed with "Here's G.P.", when the atmosphere seemed immediately to brighten. Within my long recollection no architect in Ireland has been held in greater esteem and affection by his colleagues and it is, indeed, a melancholy thought that not again shall we enjoy his cheerful company nor seek his sage counsel in our moments of difficulty.

Donald Brooke, M.A., A.M.T.P.I. [F], a Senior Lecturer in the Liverpool School of Architecture in the University of Liverpool, died at his home, 8 Agnes Road, Blundellsands, on 16 August, aged 53.

Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, he was first articled to Messrs. Medcalf and Medcalf [F/F], before going to the Liverpool School of Architecture. An outstanding record as a student—he was a Lever Prizeman and a Finalist in the competitions both for the Victory and Rome Scholarships—led to his graduation as Bachelor of Architecture with First Class Honours in 1923. Subsequent qualifications included the Liverpool post-graduate Diploma in Civic Design, Associate Membership of the Town Planning Institute, Membership of the Institute of Structural Engineers, and the Degree of M.A. in Architecture, for which in 1928 he submitted to the University of Liverpool a thesis embodying the results of extensive research in hospital design.

After graduation as Bachelor of Architecture he spent some two years in London in the Delhi Office of the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, and a further two in teaching in the Leeds School of Architecture, before being appointed in 1928 Lecturer and Studio Instructor in the Liverpool School of Architecture. From then onwards he remained a member of the staff of the Liverpool School. For the past fifteen years he was in charge of the School Library, and in 1947 he was elected a Senior Lecturer and Tutor with special responsibilities in the field of architectural construction. In addition to his academic duties he willingly assumed other external obligations. For twenty years he served the Northern Universities' Joint Matriculation Board, first as Assistant and later as Chief Examiner in Architecture. He represented the University of Liverpool on the Board of Governors of Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, and was also an Administrator of the Halsall Educational Trust.

His most important published work, undertaken with Mr. J. W. Summerfield as co-editor, was a revised Fourth Edition of Macey's *Specifications in Detail*, issued by Crosby Lockwood and Sons in 1930 and reprinted in 1937. At the time of his death he had, in collaboration with Mr. Stanley Wilkinson [A], a colleague on the staff of the Liverpool School, almost completed the preparation of a revised and largely re-written Fifth Edition of the book.

In private architectural practice he carried out a number of domestic and other commissions and, in association with Mr. B. A. Miller [F], had prepared for the Borough of Bilston, Staffordshire, a comprehensive scheme for the development of a large housing estate.

He leaves a widow and two young sons.

The following appreciation has been received from Professor Lionel B. Budden, M.A. [F], Head of the Liverpool School of Architecture:

'The news of the death of Donald Brooke during the present summer vacation will have come as a great shock to past and present students of the Liverpool School. For, until lately, it was only known to some of his colleagues how serious was his condition—and even those who knew could hardly believe that he would not after all recover.

'He had become so much a part of the school that it is not a conventional overstatement to say that it will no longer be the same place without him. He brought to its service quite exceptional organizing and administrative gifts which he greatly enjoyed exercising. He was, indeed, the most systematic of men, and took a justifiable pride in the efficiency of his methods.

'As a teacher his standards were exacting—especially in those subjects in which he lectured: architectural construction, structural mechanics and professional practice. But, if he demanded much from those whom he taught, he did not spare himself; and many a student has cause to be grateful for the thoroughness of his instruction. His concern for students was not, however, confined merely to their work and promise as potential architects. He was interested in them personally, in their circumstances and backgrounds, frequently surprising his colleagues by the extent of his information in individual cases. It was, indeed, characteristic of him that when the Final Examinations were in progress this year, and when he already knew the nature of his illness, he wrote from his bed a long letter setting forth various extenuating circumstances relating to a particular candidate—circumstances which were within his knowledge, but which he thought might not be known to all the examiners. To the end he was in regular correspondence with old students who remembered with gratitude the special interest which he had shown in their progress whilst they were in the school.

'This very brief and inadequate tribute to his memory may perhaps fittingly close with a reference to his custom of displaying in his room, carefully typed and mounted on cards, aphorisms and *obiter dicta* which he encountered in the course of his reading. The following recent examples were typical: "One can forgive inefficiency, but one can not forgive people who are complacent of the results of inefficiency", and "Life is not given to be safeguarded, but lived; not hoarded, but spent. Death is possibly the supreme adventure, the highest mountain scaled, the widest sea crossed".

'He himself met that adventure with a fortitude that will not be forgotten.'

Joseph Frederick Walsh, F.R.I.C.S. [F], died at his Halifax home on 27 August. He was 89, and the doyen of Halifax architects, being a past vice-president of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects.

Mr. Walsh was articled to his uncle, Mr. Richard Horsfall, in 1877, and commenced practice on his own account in 1885. He designed several Halifax churches, including St. Matthew's, Northowram, and St. Mark's, Sidal, and was the architect of a silversmiths' works at Mile Cross, bakery shops and a warehouse at Horton Street, Halifax, as well as a number of schools and factories. In 1925, when the Rating and Valuation Act was passed, Mr. Walsh was appointed advisory valuer to the Halifax Assessment Committee, and later valuer for the head office of the Halifax Building Society.

Mr. George A. Coutts [A] and Mr. W. Alan Dobson [A] will carry on the practice of Walsh, Wilkinson and Coutts at 10 Harrison Road, Halifax.

Hugh Macintosh, F.S.A. (Scot), [F], senior partner in the firm of Hugh Macintosh and Partners, of Croydon, died on 22 July 1950, aged 74. The competition for the design of Reigate Town Hall was won by him before he was 25 years old, and he started in private practice in 1895. After various partnerships with other architects, the firm of Hugh Macintosh and Partners was formed in 1938, and the remaining partners are Mr. L. A. Macintosh [A], the deceased's son, Mr. Charles F. Buhl [L], and Mr. Dudley W. Joel [L].

Mr. Macintosh's principal architectural works were Reigate Municipal Buildings, Croham Hurst School for Girls, and Croham Hurst Golf Club House, Congregational Church Halls at Tooting and Thornton Heath, St. Mary's, Addiscombe, Church Tower, a nurses' home at Wallington, Creed's factory and offices, Croydon and reconstructions of the Selsdon Park, Sanderstead Court and Wickham Court hotels.

Mr. Macintosh was a past-chairman of the Croydon Chapter of the South-Eastern Society of Architects, and a founder member and past president of the Croydon Rotary.

William Henry Adams [Ret. F], who was Borough Engineer and Surveyor of the Borough of Hornsey until his retirement in 1939, died on 22 June, aged 71.

After training in a London office, at King's College and at the Northern Polytechnic, where he was awarded three prizes, including the King's Prize, Mr. Adams became an Assistant Lecturer in Building Construction at the Northern Polytechnic and remained there for two years, and in 1901 became an architectural assistant with the Borough of Hornsey, being made Chief Architectural Assistant and head of the Architectural Department there in 1911. In 1922 he was made Deputy Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and from 1927 to 1939 was the Borough's Engineer and Surveyor, his official designation also being Town Planning Officer for the Borough of Hornsey.

In conjunction with his junior colleagues, Mr. Adams was responsible for the housing schemes and civic buildings for the Borough of Hornsey from 1927-39. The principal works comprised blocks of flats and houses, a branch library, baths and wash-houses, swimming pools, school clinics and a maternity centre. He also executed architectural work on the Electricity Generating Station and extensions, three fire stations and firemen's flats and the administrative block, wards, lodges and nurses' home of the Hornsey Isolation Hospital as well as hospital extensions at Muswell Hill.

Ernest James Pomeroy [Ret. F] was born in 1878 and died on 17 May 1950. Trained in Southampton, Mr. Pomeroy went to Bolton in 1899 and practised in Bolton and Wigan in partnership with Mr. John Ormrod [F]. Mr. Ormrod retired in 1913, and Mr. Joseph Foy [F] joined Mr. Pomeroy. They practised as Ormrod, Pomeroy and Foy until 1938, when Mr. Pomeroy retired and the firm was dissolved.

Mr. Pomeroy's principal architectural works were Bolton and District Congregational Churches and Schools, Bolton Cenotaph war memorial, Bolton Masonic Temple, baths and public buildings for the Wigan Corporation, town hall and public baths for the Worsley Urban District Council, Messrs. Tillotson's box factory and head offices at Sandhills, Liverpool, and a generating station and electricity showrooms for the Lancashire Electric Power Company.

Harold Percy Williams [F], aged 72, practised for many years in Halifax, and was an official valuer to the Halifax Permanent Building Society, whose head office he designed. He was a partner in the firm of Clement Williams and Sons, which won competitions for Sunnyside Schools, Halifax, and extensions to the Halifax Co-operative Stores.

Other buildings in Halifax designed by the firm included the Victoria Crescent Hall, St. Luke's Hospital, York Buildings, Victoria Buildings, Post Office Buildings, the Workhouse Administration Offices and the Café Royale. In addition, Mr. Williams prepared layouts for several housing estates and schemes for blocks of dwellings at Shaw Lodge, Halifax.

Mr. Williams died on 15 August.

William Edward Biscomb [Ret. L] was a former President of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society and represented that body on the Council from 1945-47, and the Allied Societies Conference from 1945-48. He was senior partner in the architects' and surveyors' firm of Biscomb and Ferrey of York, which was formed in 1920 when Mr. Biscomb went into partnership with Mr. G. C. Ferrey, F.R.I.C.S. Mr. Biscomb's son, Mr. J. B. Biscomb [L] and Mr. P. Ferrey, M.B.E., A.R.I.C.S., were taken into partnership in 1946.

Mr. W. E. Biscomb's principal architectural works were Marks and Spencer's stores at York and Scarborough, licensed premises in York and the Vale of York, industrial buildings and factories in the York District and restoration work in connection with many of York's ancient buildings.

He was 79 at the date of his death on 21 June last.

Reginald Hardy Syms, F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I. [L]. Mr. W. R. Davidge [F] writes: 'Major Reginald Hardy Syms (R.I.B.A. Dis-

tinction in Town Planning), who died suddenly on 11 August 1950, will be particularly remembered as the successor of the late Sir Raymond Unwin in the office of technical adviser to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, a joint representative body which in the years before the war did much useful work in keeping alive in Greater London a widespread interest in regional planning. From the office at 32 Old Queen Street, Westminster, there were published a number of reports on various practical phases of London planning, which were valuable forerunners of those which were to come later.

'The London Society, founded 40 years ago by Sir Aston Webb to encourage Londoners to take a wider interest in London, found in Hardy Syms a stalwart supporter and wise counsellor, sound in knowledge and judgment.

'In his early professional career he made an outstanding contribution to planning ideas in his report on the Durham industrial township of Consett, and his closest interests have always been allied to those of planning in the widest sense.

'Of recent years Hardy Syms had been much in demand as an expert witness, often in difficult cases where his sound knowledge and quiet sense of humour helped to smooth out the differences between opposing points of view. He will be widely missed in the many professional circles with which he was associated.'

George Randle [F], senior partner in the firm of George Randle and Son, of Smethwick, died on 27 July, aged 74. He was trained in the office of the late Mr. F. J. Gill of Smethwick, and commenced practice in 1915, being joined by Mr. Frederic L. Randle [A] in 1932. Mr. Randle was valuer to the Smethwick Building Society for many years up to 1937, and was the architect of many school buildings in Smethwick, Oldbury and Swinton.

Arthur W. Whitwell [F] joined his father, Cooper Whitwell, in partnership in 1898, having entered the profession in 1887. The firm, styled C. Whitwell and Son, occupied offices in Temple Row, Birmingham, later removing to the present address, 3 Newhall Street.

Mr. Arthur Whitwell's work up to 1931 embraced several banks, schools, factories and institutions for public authorities, especially in connection with the old Boards of Guardians, whose functions were later taken over by Public Health and Public Assistance Committees. Most of this work was in the Midlands, and comprised hospitals, infirmaries and children's homes.

Perhaps his most outstanding work was undertaken when he was architect to Monyhull Colony for Mental Defectives, which work he commenced with his father and completed with his son in 1929 after the death of his father in 1915. This Colony was made the Model Colony by the Board of Control for Mental Deficiency, and remained so for many years.

With his son, Mr. W. A. Whitwell [L], who now carries on the practice, he was architect for the Bromham Mental Colony, but only the nucleus was built before the outbreak of the 1939 war. At the time of his death the firm, under its original title of C. Whitwell and Son, was still engaged on hospital work under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board at several Midland Hospitals. Besides a number of factories and private works the last completed work before his death was the adaptation of Bodenham Manor House, Hereford, as a children's home. This was formally opened on 30 September last, too late for him to take part.

Mr. Arthur Whitwell died on 8 September 1950 at the age of 78 in Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham, one of the hospitals he had helped to build during his long service in the architectural profession.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Disciplinary Action

Mr. Julius Lonstein, of J.B.S. Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa, a Licentiate, was reprimanded by decree of the Council, dated 10 October 1950, made pursuant to the Bye-laws.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities

At the R.I.B.A. Examination for the Office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities held on 4, 5 and 6 October 1950, nine candidates presented themselves, and the following were successful: Mr. C. C. W. Butler, Mr. Alan Hilton, Mr. R. V. G. Hogston.

COMPETITIONS

Low Cost Housing Competition

THE BUILDER newspaper invites architects registered in the United Kingdom, who may collaborate with members of allied professions and the building industry, to submit designs in competition for a terrace house to accommodate two adults and three children, to cost not more than £1,000 exclusive of land, roads and sewers. It should be noted that the competition is for designs only.

Assessors: Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., M.Arch. [P.P.], Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon,

C.B.E., M.T.P.I. [F], Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B. [Hon. A].

Premiums: Total £500.

Last day for submitting designs: 17 January 1951.

Conditions may be obtained on application to The Editor, THE BUILDER, The Builder House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Deposit £2 2s.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes in Officers and Addresses

The Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects is the new title of the former Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.

Stirling Society of Architects. Address of Secretary, Mr. James N. Dandie (Solicitor), changed from 14 Dumbarton Road, Stirling, to 4 King Street, Stirling.

Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects—Cambridge Chapter. Address of Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Lambert Lee [A], changed to 7 Church Lane, Madingley, Cambridge.

Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects. President, Mr. H. G. Porter [A], Messrs. Stegmann and Porter, Suite 201 Portland Place, 37 Jorisson Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

Northern Architectural Association. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Kinghorn, B.Sc., 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All correspondence for the Association should be addressed to Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. H. Errington [L], 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

The Institute of South African Architects. President-in-Chief, Mr. Leo C. Austin, A.R.I.C.S., Prudential House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria, S.A. Natal Provincial Institute of Architects. President, Mr. Alan Woodrow [A], Dulcalan House, 168 Springfield Road, Durban, S.A. Orange Free State Provincial Institute of Architects. President, Mr. F. Joubert, P.O. Box 394, Kimberley, S. Africa. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Masey [F], 19 National Mutual Building, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein, S.A.

South Eastern Society of Architects—Brighton Chapter. Chairman, Mr. F. A. Crouch [A], 36 Leicester Villas, Hove, 3. Canterbury Chapter. Mr. R. W. Paine [A], Give Ale Cottage, Fordwich, nr. Canterbury. Croydon Chapter. Chairman, Mr. R. H. Maddock, M.C. [A], Telscombe, 105 Upland Road, Sutton. Guildford Chapter. Chairman, Mr. L. R. Stedman [A], 36 South Street, Farnham. Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. A. Browning, B.A. [A], Bramley Mill, nr. Guildford.

GENERAL NOTES

R.I.B.A. Golfing Society. Meeting held at Sudbury G.C.

A meeting of the R.I.B.A. Golfing Society was held on Wednesday 27 September at Sudbury Golf Club, Middlesex. The results were as follows:

The Selby Cup was won by E. H. Firmin with a score of 77-5-72.

Runners-up: H. L. Bloomfield 87-12-75; W. R. C. Clarke 83-8-75.

The afternoon four-ball bogey competition resulted in a tie between W. R. F. Fisher and S. H. Statham 1 up, J. Grey and E. H. Firmin 1 up.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD 25 JULY 1950

Appointments

(A) R.I.B.A. Representatives on the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom: Mr. J. T. Castle [A] and Mr. T. E. North [F] in place of Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F] and Lieut.-Colonel V. H. Seymer [F].

(B) Building and Civil Engineering Regional Joint Production Committee for Region No. 12: R.I.B.A. Representation: Mr. H. Edgar Bunce [F] in place of Mr. Cecil Burns [F].

(C) International Union of Architects—Assembly, Paris, October 1950: Delegates of British National Committee: Mr. Anthony Chitty [F] and the Hon. Godfrey Samuel [F].

(D) National House-Builders' Registration Council: R.I.B.A. Representation: Mr. C. H. James [F] re-appointed. Note: the other two representatives are Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F] and Mr. K. J. R. Peacock [A].

Appointment of Vice-President: Mr. Frederick Gibberd [F] was appointed a Vice-President for the Session 1950-51, the other three being Mr. John L. Denman [F], Mr. Norval R. Paxton [F] and Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F].

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society: The Council approved the recommendation of the jury entrusted with the award of the R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society for the period of three years ending 31 December 1949, that the award be made in favour of the Littleover County Infants' School at Derby designed by Mr. F. Hamer Crossley [F].

Future of R.I.B.A. Codes of Practice: The Council approved recommendations made by the Institute's representatives that the time limit for the completion of the consideration of comments on outstanding draft Codes of Practice be extended to 30 June 1951.

Model Form of Agreement between Promoter and Successful Competitor: On the recommendation of the Competitions Committee the Council approved the draft of a model form of agreement between a promoter and the successful competitor in an architectural competition. The form will be printed and will then be available on the same basis as the model forms of agreement between a client and an architect for general purposes, for housing and for flats.

Exhibition of Competition Designs: In view of the continued difficulty in regard to accommodation the Council approved a recommendation of the Competitions Committee that the following footnote to Clause 8 of the Regulations Governing the Promotion and Conduct of Architectural Competitions should continue in force for a further twelve months from 1 July 1950:

'The large numbers of entries received in one or two recent competitions and the restricted accommodation available under present circumstances have made it difficult to comply with the terms of Clause 8 of the Regulations for the Promotion and Conduct of Architectural Competitions, and Clause 15 of the Model Form of Conditions relating to the exhibition of competition designs.'

The Council, on the recommendation of the Competitions Committee, have agreed to relax this requirement for the time being. Where there is insufficient accommodation to show all the designs at one time it is suggested that they should be shown in relays for at least six days, but that the premiated and commended designs should be shown throughout the exhibition. It is important that each competitor should be notified when and where his particular design will be shown.'

Regulations for International Architectural Competitions

The Council approved a number of comments and suggested amendments to draft regulations for International Architectural Competitions. The draft regulations had been submitted by the International Union of Architects, and had been considered by the R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee. The principal amendments proposed were in connection with securing the complete anonymity of competitors in accordance with the British practice.

Election of Students: 47 Probationers were elected as Students, R.I.B.A.

Applications for Election: The applications of six candidates for election as Licentiate on 10 October 1950 were approved.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: Mrs. Jean Purvis Dickson [A], Mrs. Ruth Mary Roberts [A], Mrs. Mary Tye [A], Robert Stephen Cowper [L].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15: The following application was approved: As Retired Fellow: Thomas Forbes MacLennan.

MEETING HELD 10 OCTOBER 1950

Appointments

(A) Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom: R.I.B.A. Representation: Mr. A. G. Sheppard Fidler [F] in place of the late Mr. A. C. Bunch [F], as one of the twenty R.I.B.A. representatives.

(B) R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: Royal Society of Ulster Architects: R.I.B.A. Representative to serve on Jury: Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald [A].

(C) Plumbing Trades National Apprenticeship Council: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. W. A. Guttridge [A] in place of Mr. Lionel G. Pearson [F].

(D) R.I.B.A. Representatives on B.S.I. Committees: (i) Sub-Committee of TIB 6: Adhesives in Joinery: Mr. David Booth [F]. (ii) Committee HIB/12/1: Metal Finishes: Mr. E. D. Mills [F], Mr. O. C. F. Carey [A], Mr. F. R. Pite [A]. (E) Georgian Group: Proposed Conference on Historic Buildings, 16-19 October: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. J. B. Cooper [F].

(F) R.I.B.A. Representative on Committee of C.P.R.E. to consider the Gowers Report on Houses of Historic or Architectural Interest: The Hon. Lionel Brett [A].

(G) International Council for Building Documentation: Assembly, Paris, 23-31 October: R.I.B.A. Representative: Mr. J. C. Palmes, R.I.B.A. Librarian.

(H) Rural Bus Shelters: R.I.B.A. Member on Panel of Architects convened by the National Association of Parish Councils, to advise on Designs submitted for Rural Bus Shelters in connection with Festival of Britain Celebrations: Mr. F. R. S. Yorke [F].

Allied Societies: Revision of Rules: The Council gave formal approval to revisions of the rules of the Institute of Architects of Malaya, the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.

In the case of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, the formation of a new branch of the Society at Truro was thereby approved.

The revision of the rules of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects involves a change of title to the 'Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects'.

Belgian Honour for Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F]: The congratulations of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F] on the

award of Officier de l'Ordre de Leopold II, conferred upon him by the Belgian Government.

Resignation of Public Relations Officer, R.I.B.A.: The Council accepted with regret the resignation from the Institute's staff of Mr. G. E. Marfell, Public Relations Officer, R.I.B.A.

Value of Work which may be tendered for without Quantities: The Council approved the recommendation of the Practice Committee that action should be taken to follow up the suggestion contained in paragraph 105 of the Report of the Working Party on the Building Industry, and that the Institute should once again approach the National Federation of Building Trades Employers with a view to some upward revision of the existing limit of £1,500 in the value of work which may be tendered for without quantities.

Completion of Premises: The Council received with gratitude a donation of 10 guineas towards the Completion of Premises Fund from the County Architects' Society.

The Council also took note of the decision of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning that Nos. 66 and 68 Portland Place would be regarded as lands falling within the definition of Section 85 (i) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, on the ground that the Institute was regarded as a charitable organization within the meaning of the Act. No development charge will, therefore, be levied on the completion of the R.I.B.A. premises.

Metal Windows for Industrial Buildings: British Standards and Canons of Design: Arising out of the consideration of a British standard for metal windows for industrial buildings, the Council approved a recommendation of the Architectural Science Board that a letter be sent to the Director, the British Standards Institution, recalling the practice that no standard should be published unless agreed by all interested parties, and that the Institute could agree to the publication of this standard only on the understanding that it was concerned with manufacturing practice, quality and performance, and that no limit was laid down to the overall sizes of windows.

The Council also approved a memorandum prepared by the Architectural Science Board for circulation to all R.I.B.A. Representatives on B.S.I. Committees. This memorandum gives a general summary of the purposes of British Standards and guidance to the Institute's representatives on matters of policy.

Membership: The following members were elected: as Fellows, 13; as Associates, 52; as Licentiates, 13.

Students: 163 Probationers were elected as Students, R.I.B.A.

Applications for Election: Applications for election were approved as follows: Election 12 December 1950: as Fellows, 12; as Associates 519. Election 6 March 1951 (Overseas Candidates): as Fellows, 2; as Associates, 35.

Applications for Reinstatement: The following applications were approved: as Associates: Colin Keith Adamson, Clement Osmund Nelson; as Retired Licentiate: William Leicester.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: Stanley Harry Burdwood [F], Sydney Moss [F], Joseph Derek Whitehouse [A].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15: The following applications were approved: as Retired Fellow: Martin Thomas Ernest Jackson; as Retired Licentiate: Joseph Sykes.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant, or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

CORRECTION TO R.I.B.A. KALENDAR, 1950-1951

In the list of Associates, R.I.B.A. (page 281) the surname of **Mr. Alfred Fox Samuels** is incorrectly printed as **Sanuels**.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Brunel F. G. Haskings [L] has been appointed Building Supervisor to Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Luton, and will relinquish his appointment as Architect to J. W. Green Ltd., Brewers, Luton, on 31 October. His address for future correspondence, etc. is Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Luton, Beds.

Mr. W. H. Irwin, M.R.I.A.I. [A], has resigned from the position of Assistant Architect to the Department of Works and Public Buildings, Ministry of Finance, Government of Northern Ireland, upon being appointed Chief Assistant Architect to the Housing Department, Belfast Corporation.

Mr. J. C. Miller [F], having resigned his appointment as Senior Architect in the War Office, has resumed private practice from 1 November 1950 at 75 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries, Scotland.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. A. J. Assomatites [A] has commenced practice at 4 Dimitriou Street, Larnaca, Cyprus, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Mr. Finlay Bain, M.C. [L], is shortly opening an office at 21 Eastgate Row North, Chester, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Messrs. J. Stanley Beard, Bennett and Wilkins have taken into partnership **Mr. R. D. Knott** [L] and **Mr. J. R. Royce** [A]. The practice will continue under the name of **J. Stanley Beard, Bennett and Wilkins** at National Bank House, 101-103 Baker Street, London, W.1. (WELbeck 2858.)

Mr. Henry L. Bloomfield [F] has relinquished his association with **Messrs. Clyde Young and Engle**, and is now practising independently at 28 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. (HOLborn 1152.)

Messrs. Bunce and Rider [F/A], of 25 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Bexhill 3156), have opened a branch office at 25 Wellington Square, Hastings, Sussex (Telephone Hastings 852), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc. there.

Messrs. W. E. and E. M. Cross [F/A/A] have taken into partnership with effect from June last **Mr. George Graham** [A]. The practice will continue at The Studio, Osterley Road, Isleworth, Middlesex (HOUslow 5717), under the style of **W. E. and E. M. Cross**.

Mr. Ernest B. Glanfield [F] has taken into partnership his son, **Mr. J. R. Glanfield** [A], and his former pupil, **Mr. E. R. Corby**, M.C. [A], and will continue to practise at 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, under the style of **Riley and Glanfield**.

Mr. S. P. Jordan [A] has removed from 7 Hobart Place, London, S.W.1, and is now in practice at 11 King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3 (SLOane 9367), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and all professional correspondence. **Mr. Jordan's** association with **Gaby, Schreiber and Associates** has been terminated by mutual consent.

Messrs. Maw, Coote and Bellamy [A/F], of B.S.B. Building, 45 Manica Road, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and of Gatooma, Gwelo and Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, have appointed **Mr. Alan E. Crocker** [A] as managing assistant in charge of their Que Que branch.

Mr. Henry G. Payne [L] has opened an office at 35 East Street, Bromley, Kent, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, samples etc.

Mr. James Victor Scott, A.M.T.P.I. [A], who practises under the name of **James Scott**, Architect and Civil Engineer, at 22 Lombard Street (Second Floor), Belfast (Belfast 23243), has opened a branch office at 15 West View, Douglas, Isle of Man, where trade catalogues, samples etc. will be welcome.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. Edward Britton [F] has changed his address from 8 Cranbrook Road, Bristol, 6, to 17 Westbury Park, Durdham Down, Bristol, 6.

Mr. Cyril P. Griggs [A] has removed from Gravesend to 102 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent, where he is taking over the practice of **Mr. H. H. Parsons** [L]. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Mr. R. L. Hills [L], National Coal Board, North-Western Division, has transferred office from Jacey House, 16 Oxford Street, Manchester, 1, to Divisional Headquarters, 40 Portland Street, Manchester, 1, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

The new telephone number of **Mr. Ervin Katona** [A], who practises at 23 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, is GROsvenor 1907-8.

Mr. Max Lock, M.T.P.I. [F], has removed from Alverbank, Stanley Park, Gosport, Hants, to 7 Victoria Square, London, S.W.1. (VICToria 7071.)

Mr. Leonard Manasseh [A] has moved from 20 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, and is now practising from 15 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1 (CHANCery 2391-2), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Mr. R. P. Sharman [A] has removed from 18 Seymour Street, London, W.1, to 55 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. His telephone number, WELbeck 5314, is unaltered.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate, M.A.(Cantab.), M.T.P.I. (43), with varied experience of architecture and town planning, seeks partnership. Southern Counties preferred. Box 69, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow wishes to purchase country practice, preferably in Southern districts. Would consider exchange of small London practice or suggestions to mutual advantage. Box 71, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Architect and Surveyor's established general practice in West Riding of Yorkshire town for disposal. Full details on application to Box 73, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (40), address Regent's Park area of London, wishes to contact London or provincial member able to introduce work with view to partnership, or to some working arrangement. Box 74, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate seeks partnership or position leading thereto. Twenty years varied experience with first-class Glasgow and London architects, including hospital, commercial, industrial, domestic and agricultural works. Box 75, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow, with considerable experience abroad, just returned to England and responsible for various types of large buildings, seeks partnership or executive position leading thereto; willing to take charge of or inspect work in any country. Income required not less than £2,000 at home; proportionately more abroad. Box 76, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Partnership vacancy for Associate in West Country rural practice. State age, experience and other particulars to Box 77, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Member requires partnership in a practice in Newton Abbot. Particulars to Box 78, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (37), A.A. Diploma, seeks junior partnership, salaried, preferably in London area, in established office, but would be pleased nevertheless, to correspond with a member contemplating practice in this area. No capital available, but good connections possible. Box 79, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, Dip. Arch. (38), seeks partnership or position leading thereto in the Liverpool area. Wide experience of housing and industrial work. Limited capital available. Box 81, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow (M.A., M.T.P.I.) offers partnership to architect who may be particularly interested in correspondence tuition. Apply Box 82, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow (45), trained at Liverpool, seeks partnership in established firm or post leading thereto. Some capital available. Experience mainly commercial and retail stores. Box 83, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (34), seeks partnership or position leading thereto in Edinburgh. Box 84, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS back numbers urgently required for 1945, April-June (Volume 182), unbound copies preferred. Please communicate with Periodicals Dept., R.I.B.A. Library, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1 (LANgham 5721, Extension 29).

For Sale. Member giving up practice has for disposal drawing office equipment. List on application. Box 72, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

For Sale. 30 in. pantograph, condition as new. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone MANsion House 2140, or write Box 80, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ACCOMMODATION

Fellow, who for health reasons is moving to country, has three rooms to let in Bloomsbury Square. Will retain one room but will let remainder. Fitted drawing office, telephone. Modest rent (approx. £95 p.a.). Arrangements can be made for partial service. Box 70, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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